

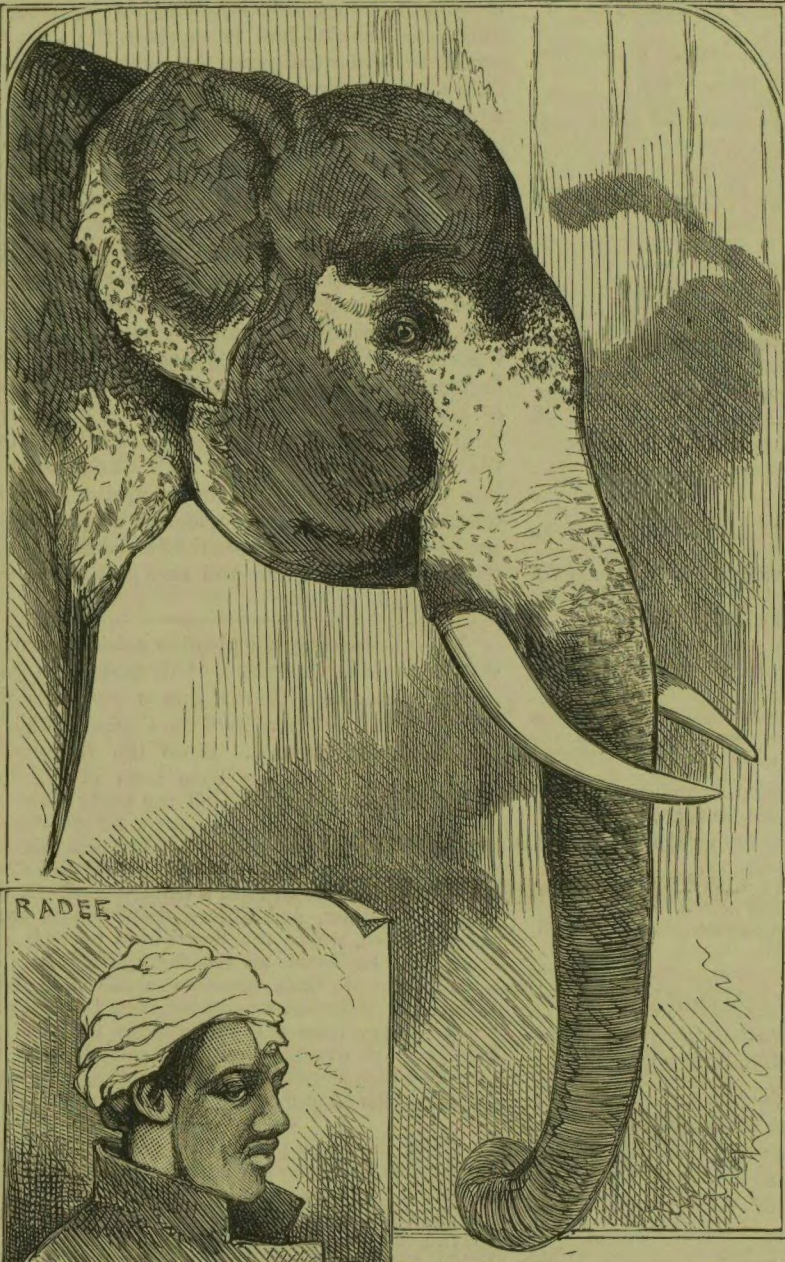
# THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

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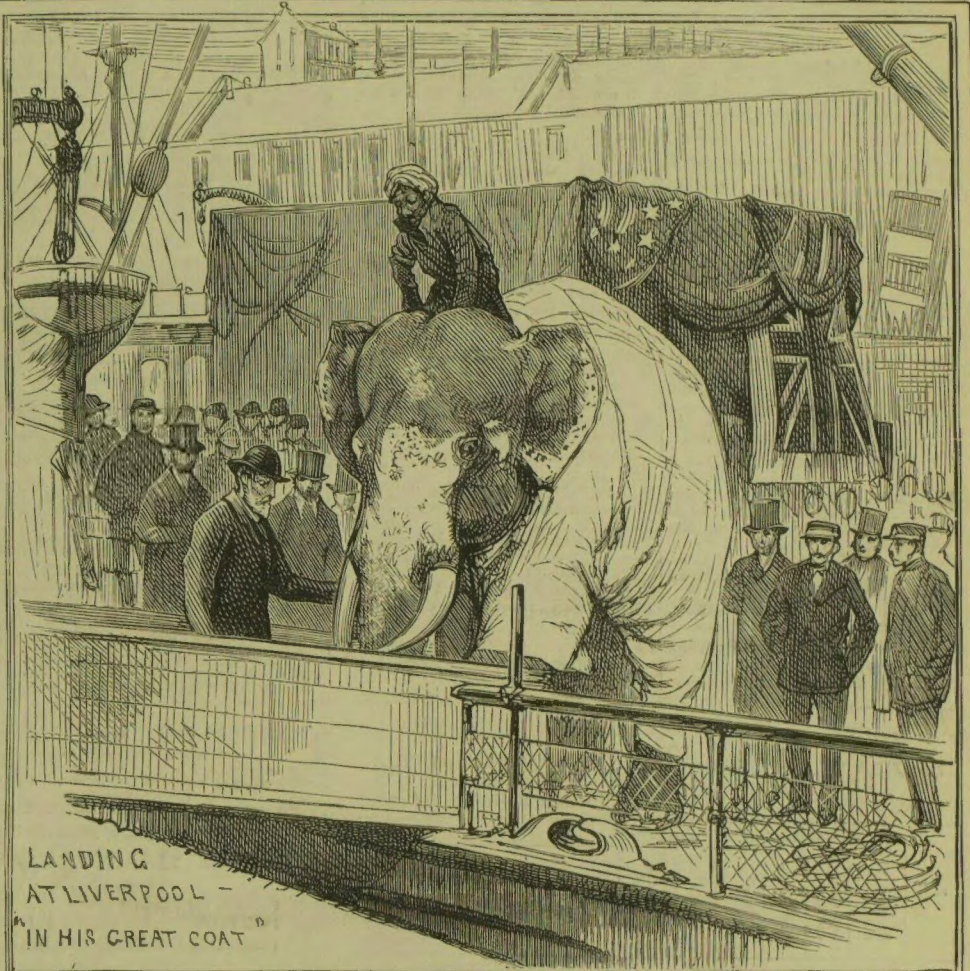
No. 2336.—VOL. LXXXIV.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 26, 1884.

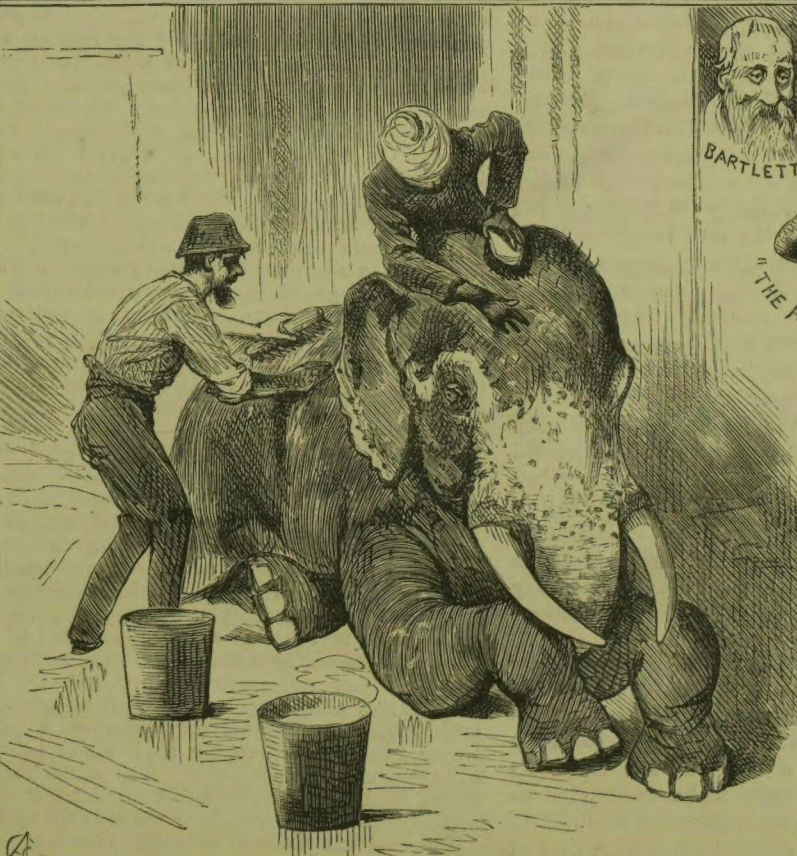
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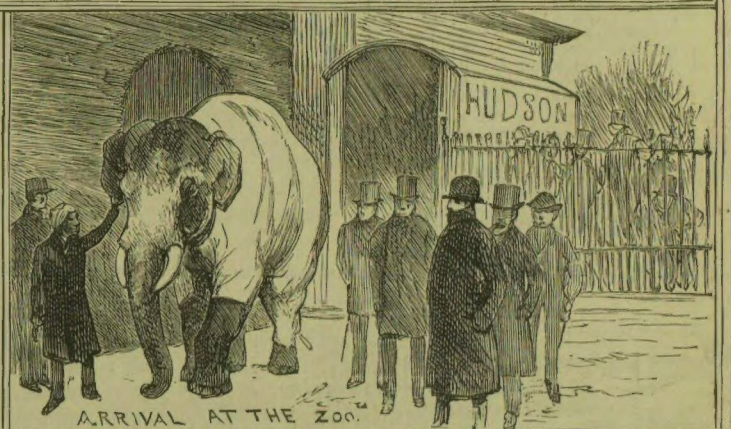


LANDING  
AT LIVERPOOL -  
"IN HIS GREAT COAT"

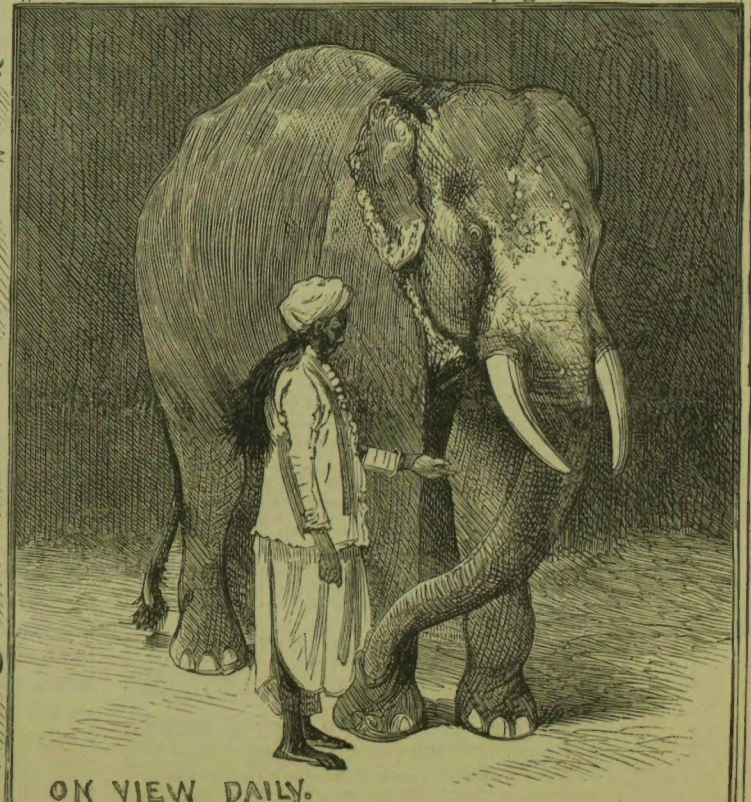


CORBOULD

THE GREAT WASH



ARRIVAL AT THE ZOO



ON VIEW DAILY.



## BIRTHS.

On the 16th inst., at Tours, France, the wife of the Baron de Nixon, Capitaine Instruction, 3rd Regiment of Dragoons, of a son.

On the 5th inst., at Santa Cruz, Tenerife, Mrs. George J. Davidson, of a son (posthumous).

## DEATHS.

On the 20th inst., at Briarley, Aigburth, Liverpool, John Abraham Tinne, aged 76.

On the 16th inst., at Osberton, Notts, Margaret, infant daughter of Cecil G. S. Foljambe, Esq., M.P., aged two days.

On the 5th inst., at Santa Cruz, Tenerife, Frances Anne, widow of the late George J. Davidson, aged 43, having survived her husband only nineteen days.

\* The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, and Deaths, is Five Shillings for each announcement.

## CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING FEB. 2.

## SUNDAY, JAN. 27.

Third Sunday after Epiphany.  
Morning Lessons: Isaiah lxii.; Matt. xv. 1-21. Evening Lessons: Isaiah lxxv. or lxxvi.; Acts xvi. 16.  
St. Paul's Cathedral, 10.30 a.m., the Bishop of Sydney, Dr. Barry.  
3.15 p.m., Rev. Canon Stubbs;  
7 p.m., Rev. C. A. Row.  
Westminster Abbey, 10 a.m., Rev. A. Boyd Carpenter; 3 p.m., Rev. Canon Duckworth.  
St. James's, noon, probably Rev. A. H. Williams.  
Whitehall, 11 a.m., Rev. W. F. Erskine Knollys; 3 p.m., Rev. F. Garden, Sub-Dean.  
Savoy, 11.30 a.m., Rev. Henry White; 7 p.m., Rev. A. Boyd-Carpenter.

## MONDAY, JAN. 28.

New Moon, 5.1 a.m.  
London Institution, 5 p.m., Mr. H. Sidgwick on Results obtained by the Society of Psychical Research.  
Geographical Society, 8.30 p.m.  
Society of Arts, Cantor Lecture, 8 p.m., Mr. T. Bolas on Photo-mechanical Printing.

## TUESDAY, JAN. 29.

Gresham Lectures, 6 p.m., Dr. Abdy on Law (four days).  
Royal Institution, 3 p.m., Mr. A. Geikie on the Origin of the Scenery of the British Isles.  
London Chamber of Commerce, annual dinner, Cannon-street Hotel.  
Society of Arts, 8 p.m., Mr. J. G. Colmer on Canada.

## WEDNESDAY, JAN. 30.

Society of Arts, 8 p.m., Mr. T. Fletcher on Coal Gas as a Labour-Saving Agent, &c.  
United Service Institution, 3 p.m., Captain R. F. Johnson on Night Attacks, Part I.  
Civil and Mechanical Engineers' Society, 7 p.m., Mr. Child on Iron.

## THURSDAY, JAN. 31.

Royal Society, 4.30 p.m.  
London Institution, 5 p.m., Rev. S. A. Brooke on the Greatest of the Old English Poets.  
Parkes Museum, 6 p.m., H. A. Darbishire on Artisans' and Labourers' Dwellings.  
Antiquaries' Society, 8.30 p.m.  
Royal Institution, 3 p.m., Professor Bauer on the History of the Music for the Piano-forte, &c.  
Telegraph Engineers' Society, 8 p.m., Mr. E. Bright on Electric Fire Alarms.

## FRIDAY, FEB. 1.

Royal Institution, 8 p.m.; Professor Max Müller on the Rajah Rām-mohun Roy, the Religious Reformer of India, 9 p.m.  
United Service Institution, 3 p.m., Captain C. C. P. Fitzgerald on Training Naval Officers, &c.  
Geologists' Association, anniversary, 7.30 p.m.  
Philological Society, 8 p.m., Mr. H. Sweet on Dialects of Norway.  
Hospitals' Association: Opening meeting at the Mansion House, 3.  
Sacred Harmonic Society, St. James's Hall, 7.30 p.m.  
Architectural Association, 7.30 p.m.  
Institute of Chemistry, annual meeting, 5 p.m.

## SATURDAY, FEB. 2.

Purification of the Virgin Mary, 11 a.m., H. Morley on Life and Literature under Charles I.  
Royal Institution, 3 p.m., Professor

## THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE KEW OBSERVATORY OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY.  
Lat. 51° 28' 6" N.; Long. 0° 18' 47" W.; Height above Sea, 34 feet.

DAY.	DAILY MEANS OF					THERMOM.		WIND.		General Direction.	Movement in 24 hours.	Rain in 24 hours, read at 10 a.m., next morning.
	Barometer Corrected.	Temperature of the Air.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Amount of Cloud.	Maximum, read at 10 a.m.	Minimum, read at 10 a.m.	Force.	Direction.			
January	Inches.	°	°	%	0-10	°	°				Miles.	In.
6	29.802	47.9	41.2	79	7	51.5	44.2	WSW.	356	0.000		
7	29.932	44.0	37.9	81	8	46.8	40.9	W. NW.	257	0.015		
8	30.136	42.8	37.9	94	9	47.2	37.2	WNW. WSW.	182	0.085		
9	30.313	47.1	42.5	85	8	51.6	42.7	WSW.	269	0.000		
10	30.333	45.9	39.7	81	8	51.3	42.7	SW.	254	0.000		
11	30.076	41.0	34.7	79	3	47.1	38.7	WSW. WNW.	373	0.020		
12	30.402	38.6	32.8	82	1	43.6	34.9	WSW. NW.	205	0.005*		
13	30.440	42.7	37.6	83	10	45.4	35.6	WSW.	134	0.000		
14	30.396	45.8	40.5	83	9	49.5	40.1	W.	150	0.005		
15	30.554	46.1	41.8	86	10	50.5	40.8	NNW.	101	0.005		
16	30.616	39.5	39.0	98	10	45.6	38.1	NNW.	53	0.000		
17	30.572	41.4	37.5	87	10	43.1	39.8	W. WNW.	84	0.000		
18	30.538	43.2	39.5	88	10	46.6	40.4	NW. W.	26	0.000		
19	30.580	42.8	37.5	83	8	46.6	39.0	W. WSW.	88	0.000		

\* Dew.

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at ten o'clock a.m.:—

FROM JANUARY 6 TO JANUARY 12.									
Barometer (in inches), corrected	29.902	29.961	30.176	30.274	30.380	30.014	30.353		
Temperature of Air	49.8	45.0	40.5	45.7	45.3	46.0	39.6		
Temperature of Evaporation	47.6	41.7	38.6	44.4	44.0	43.5	34.6		
Direction of Wind	WSW.	W.	W.	SW.	WSW.	W.	WNW.		

FROM JANUARY 13 TO JANUARY 19.									
Barometer (in inches) corrected	30.467	30.423	30.514	30.636	30.589	30.569	29.607		
Temperature of Air	42.9	43.2	40.1	39.4	40.6	41.7	47.4		
Temperature of Evaporation	40.5	41.2	44.4	39.3	39.9	40.7	41.6		
Direction of Wind	WNW.	W.	WSW.	NNW.	WSW.	NW.	WSW.		

**INSTITUTE OF PAINTERS IN OIL COLOURS.**  
Piccadilly.—FIRST EXHIBITION NOW OPENED, from Ten a.m. to Six p.m. Galleries illuminated on dark days and after Three p.m. every day. Admission, 1s.; Illustrated Catalogue, 1s.

**THE VALE OF TEARS.**—DORÉ'S Last Great PICTURE, completed a few days before he died. NOW ON VIEW at the DORE GALLERY, 55, New Bond-street, with his other great pictures. Ten to Six Daily. 1s.

**ANNO DOMINI**, by EDWIN LONG, R.A.—This great Work is now ON VIEW, together with Commemorative CISERI'S Picture of CHRIST BORN TO THE TOMB, and other important works, at the GALLERIES, 198, New Bond-street. Ten to Six. Admission, 1s.

**MR. FREDERICK BURGESS'S NINETEENTH ANNUAL DAY AND NIGHT FETE**, ST. JAMES'S GRAND HALL, NEXT TUESDAY, JAN. 29, at 2.30 and 7.30. Entertainment, 5s.; Sofa Stalls, 3s.; Balcony, 2s.; Upper Gallery, 1s. Tickets and places can be booked at Austin's Office, St. James's Hall, and at all the West-End and City Ticket Offices. Visitors residing at a distance from London can secure tickets and places by post, provided that a stamped and directed envelope is forwarded to Mr. A. Austin, St. James's Hall, together with P.O.O. for amount of tickets required.

**MR. FREDERICK BURGESS'S DAY AND NIGHT MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC FETE**, ST. JAMES'S GRAND HALL, NEXT TUESDAY, JAN. 29, at 2.30 and 7.30, when the MOORE and BURGESS MINSTRELS will present a new and most brilliant Programme.

**MR. FREDERICK BURGESS'S NINETEENTH ANNUAL DAY AND NIGHT FETE**, at ST. JAMES'S GRAND HALL, NEXT TUESDAY, JAN. 29, when the following eminent vocalists will appear:—Madame Telma, Miss Constance Loevelly, and Miss Anna Stanley; Mr. H. Walsham, Mons. Marius, and Mons. Gaillard.

**MISS E. FARREN**, the eminent and popular Comedienne of the Gaiety, will appear at Mr. FREDERICK BURGESS'S DAY AND NIGHT FETE, at the ST. JAMES'S GRAND HALL, NEXT TUESDAY, JAN. 29, with the consent of Mr. John Hollingshead.

**MR. FREDERICK BURGESS'S NINETEENTH ANNUAL DAY AND NIGHT MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC FETE**, ST. JAMES'S GRAND HALL, NEXT TUESDAY, JAN. 29, at 2.30 and 7.30, when Mrs. Billington, Mr. James Fernandez, Mons. Marius, Mr. Lionel Brough, and Mr. Harry Paulton will appear. See Programme.

**MR. FREDERICK BURGESS'S NINETEENTH ANNUAL DAY AND NIGHT MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC FETE**, ST. JAMES'S GRAND HALL, NEXT TUESDAY, JAN. 29, at 2.30 and 7.30, when Mons. Gaillard and Mr. J. G. Taylor will appear in Offenbach's sparkling operetta, DO RE MI FA.

**MR. FREDERICK BURGESS'S DAY AND NIGHT FETE**, ST. JAMES'S GRAND HALL, NEXT TUESDAY, JAN. 29, at 2.30 and 7.30, when the Screen Scene from the SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL will be presented with an unequalled cast, including Mr. Charles Warner, Mr. John Billington, Mr. J. H. Beveridge, Mrs. Frederick Burgess (née Miss Ellen Meyrick).—Tickets and places can be secured at the Hall, this day, from 9.30 to Seven.

## MONTE CARLO.—THEATRICAL SEASON 1883-4.

The following are the arrangements:—

**OPÉRETTES.**  
Between Dec. 15, 1883, and Jan. 15, 1884.  
**LES CLOCHES DE CORNEVILLE.** LE PETIT FAUST.  
Executed by the celebrated Parisian Artistes.  
Mlle. Jeanne Granier, Mlle. Helene Schieffler.  
Assisted by a Company of Forty-five Artists and Chorists.  
**ITALIAN OPERAS.**  
Jan. 19 to March 15.  
The following Operas will be given:—  
**IL BALLO IN MASCHERA, IL TROVATORE.**  
Mlle. Fides Devries, Mlle. Salla, Mlle. Novelli, Monsieur Mierzwinski.  
Messieurs Pandolphe, Messieurs Douby, Vergnet, Castelmary.  
The interval of these representations will be interspersed by several GRAND CONCERTS.  
at the termination of which another series of OPÉRETTES will be produced between March 15 and April 15.

**TIR AUX PIGEONS.—PROGRAMME OF BI-WEEKLY MATCHES.**  
Friday, Feb. 1. Three Pigeons, 25 metres .. PRIX de St. Quentin.  
Monday .. 4 .. Handicap, Three Pigeons .. PRIX A. Yeo.  
Friday .. 8 .. Three Pigeons, 25 metres .. PRIX C. Pennell.  
Monday .. 11 .. Three Pigeons .. PRIX Roberts.  
Friday .. 15 .. Three Pigeons, 25 metres .. PRIX Ironwood.  
Monday .. 18 .. Handicap, Three Pigeons .. PRIX Lafont.  
Friday .. 22 .. Three Pigeons, 25 metres .. PRIX Esterhazy.  
Monday .. 25 .. Handicap, Three Pigeons .. PRIX du Comilé.  
Friday .. 29 .. Three Pigeons, 25 metres .. PRIX Camauer.  
Monday, Mar. 3 .. Handicap, Three Pigeons .. PRIX de Ma s.  
N.B.—The Prizes in the foregoing consist of Works of Art, added to a Poule of 501, each.

## GRAND PRIX DE CLOTURE.

Wednesday, March 5, A Work of Art, and 3000f., Twelve Pigeons; of which Six at 25 metres.  
Thursday, March 6, A Work of Art, and 3000f.; Six Pigeons, at 25 metres.  
A. BLONDIN.

**COURT THEATRE**, Sloane-square.—Lessee and Managers, Mr. John Clayton and Mr. Arthur Cecil.—THIS EVENING, at Eight, a new Play, entitled THE MILLIONAIRE, by G. W. Murray; Mrs. John Wood, Mrs. Beecham-Tre, Miss H. Lindley, Miss Cowie, and Miss Everetta Lawrence; Mr. Arthur Cecil, Mr. Mackintosh, Mr. Charles Engden, and Mr. John Clayton. Box-office hours, Eleven till Five. No fees. Doors open at 7.40. TWELFTH MORNING PERFORMANCE of "The Millionaire," Saturday, Feb. 2, at Two o'clock. Doors open at 1.30.

**MR. and Mrs. GERMAN REED'S ENTERTAINMENT**, ST. GEORGE'S HALL, LANGHAM-PLACE.—Managers, Messrs. Alfred Reed and Corney Grain.—A MOSS ROSE RENT, by Arthur Law, Music by Alfred J. Caldwell; after which Mr. Corney Grain's New Musical Sketch, MASTER TOMMY'S SCHOOL. Concluding with A WATER CURE, by Arnold Felix; Music by George Gear. Last Representations, Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at Eight; Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at Three. Stalls, 5s. and 3s.; 7s. Admission, 2s. and 1s.

**BRIGHTON.**—Frequent Trains from Victoria and London Bridge.  
Also Trains in connection from Kensington and Liverpool-street.  
Return Tickets, London to Brighton, available for eight days. Weekly, Fortnightly, and Monthly Tickets at cheap rates, available to travel by all Trains between London and Brighton.  
Cheap First-class Day Tickets to Brighton every Weekday, from Victoria, 10.0 a.m. Fare, 12s. 6d., including Pullman Car.  
Cheap Half-Guinea First-class Day Tickets to Brighton every Saturday, from Victoria and London Bridge, admitting to the Grand Aquarium and Royal Pavilion.  
Cheap First-class Day Tickets to Brighton every Sunday, from Victoria at 10.45 a.m. and 12.50 p.m.  
Pullman Drawing-Room Cars between Victoria and Brighton.  
Through bookings to Brighton from principal Stations on the Railways in the Northern and Midland Districts.

**PARIS.—SHORTEST, CHEAPEST ROUTE.**—Via NEWHAVEN, DIEPPE, and ROUEN.  
Cheap Express Service Weekdays and Sundays. All Services 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Class, from Victoria 7.50 p.m., and London Bridge 8.0 p.m. Fares—Single, 33s., 21s., 17s.; Return, 63s., 39s., 35s.  
Powerful Liddle Steamers, with excellent Cabins, &c.  
Trains run alongside steamers at Newhaven and Dieppe.  
SOUTH OF FRANCE, ITALY, SWITZERLAND, &c.—Tourists' Tickets are issued enabling the holder to visit all the principal places of interest.

Tickets and every information at the Brighton Company's West-End General Offices, 28, Regent-circus, Piccadilly, and 8, Grand Hotel Buildings, Trafalgar-square; City Office, Hay's Agency, Cornhill; Cook's, Ludgate-circus; also at the Victoria and London Bridge Stations.  
(By order) J. P. KNIGHT, General Manager.

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## THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON: SATURDAY, JANUARY 26, 1884.

The story of General Gordon's selection as British Commissioner to the Soudan is almost as romantic as the incidents of his previous career. National instinct pointed him out as the one man to set things right in the empire-province which a long course of misgovernment and corruption had entirely alienated from Egypt. But Governments do not always quickly interpret public opinion. Her Majesty's Ministers had taken the grave step of requiring the evacuation of the Soudan. They might as well have ordered its reconquest. Sherif Pasha retired, and Nubar Pasha reigned in his stead. But the great problem was no nearer a solution. Our Government, as well as Egyptian statesmen, were paralysed. It was not so much a question as to meeting the Mahdi and his victorious host, as of safely withdrawing the isolated garrisons scattered over the vast region south of Upper Egypt. Sir Samuel Baker, the experienced African explorer, did not regard the attempt as hopeless, provided it were intrusted to General Gordon. That eminent officer happened to be in England, and was on the point of accepting a mission to the Congo from the King of the Belgians, with the view of co-operating with Mr. Stanley in organising settlements on the banks of that mighty river, from which slavery would be excluded. The General had actually gone to Brussels on Thursday morning last week to receive his final instructions, when he was hastily summoned to London to meet the Cabinet in Downing-street. Before nightfall he was en route for Egypt as the representative of the British Government to devise and carry out measures for the settlement of the Soudan difficulty.

General Gordon proceeds on his novel and arduous mission with the unanimous and cordial approval of all classes at home, and the announcement of his appointment has created lively satisfaction in Egypt. He is to be entirely free from the control of the Khedive's Ministers, in whom he has no faith, and to receive his instructions from the British Government alone through Sir Evelyn Baring. Proceeding direct to Souakim, he will there shape his plans according to circumstances, his ultimate object being to advance under proper escort to Khartoum. In the capital of the Soudan, which is now likely to be held by Colonel Coetlogon, and where the telegraphic news of the advent of the former Governor-

General will inspire the garrison and European residents with renewed hope, he will, we are told, "assemble the heads of the neighbouring tribes and announce to them that he has come on the part of the English Government to restore to them their liberty, and to remove the swarms of unpaid soldiers and adventurers of various kinds who have been the curse of the country," and also to suppress the slave trade. The magical influence of his name is expected to bring over to his side some of the Bedouin tribes around Souakim, secure him a safe passage to Khartoum via Berber, and suppress all Arab antagonism on his arrival in that capital.

The expectation of General Gordon's success in this apparently desperate enterprise is amply justified by his past career. His achievements as Governor of the Equatorial Provinces from 1874 to 1879 were more wonderful than are to be found in the wildest Oriental romance. His extraordinary combination of tact, energy, and courage triumphed over all obstacles, brought every savage tribe into subjection, enabled him to suppress the slave trade, and established order and peace throughout the vast territory that stretches from the Red Sea to the very heart of Africa. The task General Gordon has undertaken, gigantic though it seems, is trivial compared with what he accomplished in the same region a few years ago. No man ever exercised a more potent influence over the black population of the desert, in whose welfare he showed a genuine interest; no ruler in that equatorial region was ever so feared by greedy pashas, unscrupulous chiefs, and cruel slave-dealers. This simple-minded, God-fearing man, who combines dauntless courage with womanly tenderness, and who, while exercising the most extraordinary fascination over Eastern races, is utterly devoid of personal ambition or self-seeking, has gone out to fulfil his destiny—an instrument, as he believes, to carry out the will of a Higher Power. All Christendom will wish him God-speed in his noble enterprise, and watch with intense interest the development of his plans for rescuing the beleaguered garrisons in the Soudan, rescuing the Arab tribes from oppression, and extirpating the slave trade in Equatorial Africa.

Notwithstanding the prestige arising from the recent visit of the Crown Prince of Germany, the young King of Spain has been thrown into a state of political perplexity by the resignation of the Cabinet which succeeded that of Senor Sagasta. Since the retirement of this statesman, the Liberals have been hopelessly divided, and invited the defeat which the party sustained in the Cortes. Under the circumstances, King Alfonso, though himself favourable to progressive reforms, felt called upon to invite Senor Canovas del Castillo, the Conservative Leader, once more to form a Government. A dissolution will soon follow, and serious disturbances are feared in the provinces, where the Republican party is growing in strength. In Spain, as elsewhere, the Liberals lose the advantages of their position and creed by mutual jealousies. Whether or not the new Cabinet enter upon a reactionary course, it is probable that the change of Ministry will extinguish for a time all hope of a commercial treaty between Spain and England, and possibly endanger the Throne itself.

From the many political addresses of the week, which foreshadow fierce party conflicts when the Session opens in February, it is a pleasant relief to turn to such a lecture as that delivered by Sir Stafford Northcote, the other day, to the Exeter Literary Society. Not long since the Prime Minister charmed his tenantry at Hawarden with a discourse on the minor resources of agricultural industry, and the facilities farmers enjoy for rearing poultry and promoting the production of eggs, butter, and fruit, so as to keep out foreign competition. The leader of the Opposition, in his address at Exeter, had no such fertile theme. Taking "Nothing" as his topic, he was nevertheless able to interest his audience by ingenious disquisitions on "masterly inactivity," Nihilism, and the *dolce far niente*, which suggested their appropriate moral, and enabled Sir Stafford to revel in the reminiscences and anecdotes of a well-stored mind. Our statesmen in undress are, to many minds, more attractive than when engaged in delivering set orations from the political platform, or commanding the applause of "listening senates." How they find time, amid the pressure of public life, to cultivate such literary amenities is a mystery, only to be explained on the theory that busy men generally have the most leisure.

A promising movement was commenced on Saturday last under favourable auspices for a new Central Hospital for North London, which, it is proposed, shall absorb the small institution that exists in the Caledonian-road. The district, although rapidly increasing in population, is remarkably destitute of such accommodation compared with other parts of London, and one feature of the new hospital is to be the reception of paying patients; a principle which is being gradually recognised in practice by the great foundations throughout the metropolis, nearly all of which are, we are sorry to say, languishing for want of adequate funds. It is surprising that this project for the reception of middle-class patients who would gladly contribute for their maintenance has been so tardily carried into effect. The subscriptions received at the Highbury meeting are, we doubt not, an indication of the liberal support which the scheme will receive in a district which abounds in wealth as well as poverty. The new hospital receives the cordial support of the Marquis of Salisbury and other influential persons. The Duke of Westminster, who presided over the Highbury meeting, was a few hours later summoned to the death-bed of Earl Grosvenor, his son and heir, who has been taken off at the early age of thirty years.



## ECHOES OF THE WEEK.

M. de Maupas, who was Prefect of Police in Paris at the time of the *Coup d'Etat* in Dec. 2, 1851, and who was one of the chief agents of Louis Napoleon in that remarkably neat "put up job" of burglary, kidnapping, and assassination, has just published a book in which he has "owned up" and made a clean breast of it with regard to his share in a transaction which, morally considered, is perhaps one of the most flagitious acts of villainy on record; but which materially gave France repose and prosperity during eighteen splendid years. That there were always during the period, in and out of France, Frenchmen who were sincere Republicans, and loathed the Crime and the Criminal, few can venture to doubt; but the vast mass of the French people were, from 1852, fully satisfied with the Second Empire, which gave them the "panem et circenses," which had magnificently transformed Paris, Lyons, and Marseilles, and which had fostered and patronised every art, except that of honesty. Still, it was not until late in 1870, and after the Germans had begun to beat the French, that the masses discovered that the Emperor Napoleon III. had risen to the throne by means of conspiracy, perjury, and murder; that his government had been a despotism, and his social system a huge scheme of fraud, venality, profligacy, and general corruption.

M. de Maupas has a great deal to say; but most of what he has to tell his readers has been told and re-told at least twenty times. I remember that, even a very few weeks after the success of the "put up job," a full narrative of the preparation of the *Coup d'Etat* and the abduction of the Generals and Deputies, written in a jaunty and exultant strain, was published by a M. Paul Bellouino, who must have been, I should say, a Bonapartist journalist. Then came Victor Hugo's "Napoléon le Petit," to be followed, many years afterwards, by his turgid and redundant "Crime du Deux Décembre." And have we not the *Coup d'Etat* chapters in Mr. Kinglake's "History of the War in the Crimea," in Mr. Blanchard Jerrold's "Life of Napoleon III.," and in the "Mémoires de M. Claude," sometime Chief of the Paris Secret Police?

Louis Napoleon's *Coup d'Etat* will always, to my own mind retain a strong, and I may say fascinating interest, for the reason that I so very narrowly escaped having my brains blown out on Dec. 3, 1851. Like the man in the song who was "at the Siege of Belleisle," "I was there all the while, all the while"—I mean in Paris—while the "Man of December" was strangling the liberties of his country. During the afternoon of the day in question I was standing at the corner—the corner towards the Madeleine—of the Rue de Richelieu and the Boulevards des Italiens. Both sides of the Boulevards, from the Madeleine to the Château d'Eau, were lined with cavalry, and in many cases the troopers had dismounted, picketed their horses to the lamp-posts and kiosques, and were seated on trusses of forage, regaling themselves on the cold meat, sausages, bread, wine, brandy, and cigars, of which abundant stores were brought to them by the terrified keepers of restaurants and cafés.

But close to the kerb of my corner of the Rue de Richelieu and the Boulevard there was a very big cuirassier, mounted on a very vicious-looking troop-horse. I fancy that this large dragoon did not like my looks; and, if such were the case, it is probable that I returned the compliment. At all events, he turned his horse sharply towards me; stooped a little sideways in his saddle; put his pistol to my head, right between my eyes, and thundered "Traversez!" You may be sure that I did not need a second warning. I "moved on" with the greatest celerity.

Were I called upon to-morrow to come into any court and make affidavit as to what I personally knew of the *Coup d'Etat* of December, 1851, I should be ready to make oath that I saw hundreds of soldiers in various stages of drunkenness; that I saw a pile of the dead bodies of well-dressed civilians on the pavement, close to the English chemist's shop in the Rue de la Paix; and that I saw unarmed men bayoneted in cold blood, and women insulted and beaten by the savages in red trousers.

But my evidence would not be "all one way," as the saying goes. On the Thursday evening following the massacre I dined at Vachette's, very merrily indeed—there was a big fracture in one of the pier-glasses of that restaurant, due to a recent cannon-ball—and after dinner we went to the Salle Valentino, a then-famous dancing-saloon in the Rue St. Honoré, which was full of "soldier officers," gaily dancing with the *grisettes*—the sisters, perhaps, of the citizens their partners had so recently engaged in slaughtering. Later on, with an English companion, and disguised in a workman's blouse and cap—we were both young and silly—I paid a visit to a notorious *tapis fran*, or thieves' den, in the Rue aux Fèves (long since demolished), in the Cité, close to the Palais de Justice. We went there because we had read all about the place in Eugène Sue's "Mystères de Paris." The "*tapis fran*" was full of the worst of all bad company; but nobody said anything about the *Coup d'Etat* and the slaughter in the streets; and everybody appeared to be remarkably jolly.

The dead having been buried, the blood-stains washed away, and the holes made by shot and shell in the walls filled up, an immense burden seemed to have been removed from the public mind, and general cheerfulness and hilarity prevailed. I saw the Prince President in public three or four times; on horseback, in uniform, and always at least two horses' length in advance of his staff. Nobody attempted to shoot him; nobody hooted him; on the contrary, he was enthusiastically cheered. Then, when you went into a shop, you found the shopkeepers smiling and rubbing their hands and chuckling "Enfin!" So would they grin and chuckle and rub their hands the day after to-morrow if—but I am no prophet. I leave political as well as sporting prophecies to that stanch Conservative "Wizard," Mr. John Corlett.

Mem.: It was the M. Paul Bellouino whom I mentioned above who was the first to tell the story of the lady who, meeting M. de Morny at the Opera shortly before the *Coup d'Etat*, told him that she had heard that it was intended to give a "coup de balai"—to make a clean sweep—of the Assembly, and asked on which side he meant to be. "*Du côté de la manche, Madame*"—on the side of the broomstick, Madam—replied M. de Morny. For the genuineness of the next best *Coup d'Etat* story I am unable to vouch; but it is passing droll. It is the anecdote of the soldiers who were "chivving" down a street and menacing with their bayonets a man in civilian attire, whose hair and beard were of a very fiery hue, when a man in the crowd threw up his arms, and, wildly gesticulating, shouted, "Save the man with the red head! Don't kill the man with the red head!" "Are you his father or his brother, Sir?" asked a sympathising female bystander. "No, Madam," replied the individual who was so deeply concerned for the safety of the man with the red head, "*I am his tailor.*"

So long ago as Nov. 25, 1882, I made inquiry in this page as to the derivation of the expression "conspicuous by their absence," and of the cognate French locution, "*brilliaient par leur absence*," adding that for "more than forty years I had been under the impression that the French form was to be found in some Latin prose-writer of antiquity; but that, being far from my books (I was in Rome), I could not say with certainty whether the passage of which I had a dim remembrance was in Tacitus, and referring to the funeral of Germanicus, or elsewhere and treating of the obsequies of somebody else.

A Correspondent, "E. W. S.," now kindly writes to tell me that he has found the quotation concerning the *provenance* of which my memory had played me false, and that it is, as I thought, in Tacitus; but that it relates to the funeral not of Germanicus, but of Junia." I will not trouble my readers with the Latin, but will quote the beneficent Bohn, in the translation of "Annals," B. III., c. 76.

Junia, too, now sixty-four years after the battle of Philippi, finished her course; by birth the daughter of the sister of Cato, sister of M. Brutus, and wife of C. Cassius. . . . Her will was the subject of much talk among the populace; since, being immensely rich, and having honourably distinguished with legacies almost all the great men in Rome, she omitted Tiberius—an omission which drew from him no indications of offended dignity—nor did he hinder her panegyric being pronounced from the rostra nor her funeral from being celebrated with all the customary splendour. The images of twenty of the most illustrious families—the Mantii, the Quincti, and other names of equal splendour, were carried before it. Those of Brutus and Cassius were not displayed; but for that very reason they shone with pre-eminent lustre.

Mem.: Murphy's translation of the passage is more florid. He says:—"Those (the images) of Brutus and Cassius were not displayed; but for that reason they were present to every imagination, and with superior lustre eclipsed the splendour of the day." Murphy has certainly made "a large order" of the single word, "*præfulgebant.*"

"Maigre Cookery." Precisely so. The publication of such a work supplies an evident want. There are vegetarian cookery books; I have a manual of homœopathic cookery; I lately noticed a "Quaker" one; and now my attention is called to a re-edited and remodelled edition of "Maigre Cookery," by Mrs. H. L. Sidney Lear (just published by Messrs. Rivington). Some valuable additions are made to this useful little work in the shape of Indian recipes; and it is particularly strong in Italian meagre dishes.

Chief among these last is a formula for the renowned "Cappon-Magro alla Genovese," an elaborate Genoese dish, the formula for which is given, according to the editor, more as a curiosity than as a useful recipe. It is too long to quote in its entirety here, but you will find it at p. 95-6 of "Maigre Cookery"; and I may just hint that "Cappon-Magro" may be considered as an exceedingly complicated form of Italian "lobscouse" or "sea pie," with just a savour of the *bouillabaisse* element and a suspicion of clam chowder. Cauliflower, French beans, celery, carrots, beetroot, potatoes, "scorzoner", whiting, lobster, radishes, artichoke, prawns, shrimps, anchovies, hard-boiled eggs, salt fish, capers, mushrooms, olives, and slices of toasted bread rubbed with garlic and sprinkled with oil, all enter into the composition of this astonishing "*gallimaufry.*" What a dish for a fast day! How it would mortify the flesh, to be sure!

The lady seems puzzled for the English of "scorzoner." Is it not the herb known as "goat's beard" or "snake weed"?

But there is another want in culinary literature. I do not know of any strictly Temperance cookery book. I need scarcely hint that alcoholic liquors enter largely into our present system of cookery, and that the higher the *cuisine* the more wine there is in it. Kidneys are stewed in champagne; both ham and truffles may be served with champagne sauce; wine is put into the stock of many soups; port wine forms part of sauces for red mullet and stewed eels; chablis or sauterne enters into the confection of a "*sole au vin blanc*," and I have often heard of brandy (and even of old ale!) being mingled in the ingredients of a Christmas plum-pudding. As for brandy poured over mince-pies, tipsy-cake soaked in cognac and "sherry wine," ratafia and maraschino, and champagne-jelly, they are notorious. Is it not time for these enormities to cease, and for a cookery book to be written based on strict Temperance principles for the benefit of teetotal *cordons bleus* and their employers. "There is death in the pot," was the motto of Mr. Accum's alarming book on the adulteration of food. It is truly shocking to think of cognac in a Chantilly basket, and sauterne in the stew-pan.

It is slightly alarming to learn on the authority of the representative of the Fine Art Society, writing to the *Times*, that, within a month after the publication of a first-rate engraving of a popular picture, pirated photographed copies of the work are hawked about the United Kingdom at half-a-crown apiece. There must be something wrong in the work-

ing of the Artistic Copyright Acts; or else those Acts require to be reformed altogether.

It is not so very easy to get a comparatively original subject and a good "taking" title for a book nowadays. In the way of travels, most people seem to have been everywhere—except, perhaps, to Corea; and in respect even to that sultry country I am in expectation of seeing two volumes octavo issued before long. But there is a department of literature in which I think that it is feasible to break fresh ground, and that is the department of Neglected Biography. In *Fraser's Magazine*, ever so many years ago, Mr. Thackeray wrote a series of satirical essays entitled "Men's Wives." What do you say to a book—not of fiction, but of fact—called "Ladies' Husbands"? At once a long list of names will rise to the well-stored memory. A distinguished novelist, recently deceased, has given us very full particulars indeed about the husband of Mrs. Trollope; but what do we know (I mean in a popular sense) about Mr. Glasse, Mr. Trimmer, Mr. Chapone, Mr. Centlivre, Mr. Siddons, Mr. Hemans, M. Dudevant, Signor Pasta, M. Malibran, and Mr. Inchbald? Incidental allusions to them turn up, of course, in the biographies of their wives; but I think that they are entitled to "Lives" of their own. Mr. and Mrs. Manning, the murderers, were, as it happens, both equally distinguished; but obscurity surrounds the fate of Mrs. Brownrigge's husband; and I should very much like to know more about Mr. Bond, the husband of the Mrs. Bond of duel killing fame.

Such were the reflections awakened when I began to turn over the leaves of the deeply interesting "Autobiographical Memoirs of Madame Campan," and the "Private Life of Marie Antoinette, Queen of France and Navarre," a new and re-edited edition of which, in two handsome volumes, has just been issued by Messrs. Bentley. Most people know that Madame Campan (*née Genet*) was attached to the Court of Versailles, and was the close confidant of the unhappy Marie Antoinette, and that under the First Empire and the auspices of Napoleon, Madame Campan became, as directress of the School of the Legion of Honour at Ecouen, the most celebrated schoolmistress in Europe. She was the French Hannah More—and something more.

But M. Campan! What manner of gentleman was he? "Cassell's Biographical Dictionary," in noticing Madame, dismisses her husband in four short words, "She married M. Campan in 1770." Now, in the Memoirs just published by Mr. Bentley, we find all about M. Campan, and how, unfortunately, his wife had to pay his debts, amounting to thirty thousand francs. Of herself she writes:—

A month after the fall of Robespierre I considered as to the means of providing for myself, for a mother seventy years of age, a sick husband, a child nine years old, and part of my ruined family. I possessed nothing in the world but an *assignat* of five hundred francs. I chose St. Germain to set up a boarding-school. . . . I took with me a nun of *L'Enfant Jesus* to give an unquestionable pledge of my religious principles. . . . Not having the means of printing my prospectus, I wrote a hundred copies of it, and sent them to those persons of my acquaintance who had survived the dreadful commotions. At the year's end I had sixty pupils: soon afterwards a hundred. I bought furniture, and paid my debts.

I fear that if my visionary "Ladies' Husbands" came to be written, it would be found that many of the most distinguished women have been troubled with very unsatisfactory spouses. At the same time, Madame Campan may have been born a schoolmistress; for her biographers, MM. Barrière and Maigne, tell us that "at the age of twelve years Mademoiselle Genet could not meet a school of young ladies without feeling ambitious of the situation and authority of their mistress." And she was wont to say that she envied Madame de Maintenon, not as the domineering wife of the old age of Louis Quatorze, but as the foundress of the great boarding school of St. Cyr. Caroline Murat, Queen of Naples, once said, laughingly, to her old schoolmistress, "I am astonished that you are not more awed in our presence. You speak to us with as much familiarity as when we were your pupils." "The best thing that you can do," replied Madame Campan, "is to forget your titles while you are with me; for I can never be afraid of Queens whom I have held under the rod." Evidently not a personage to be trifled with, Madame Jeanne Louise Henriette Campan, *née Genet*.

Mem.: Among the sixteen plates which illustrate the work are two exquisite portraits on steel of Marie Antoinette—one in the early radiance of her beauty, engraved by Danguin, under the supervision of Henriquel Dupont, from the portrait by Madame Vigier Lebrun; and the other engraved by Morse, under the same direction, from the well-known portrait by Worthmuller. I think that Lord Ronald Gower, who has a kind of artistic copyright in Marie Antoinette, would like the Vigier Lebrun portrait best.

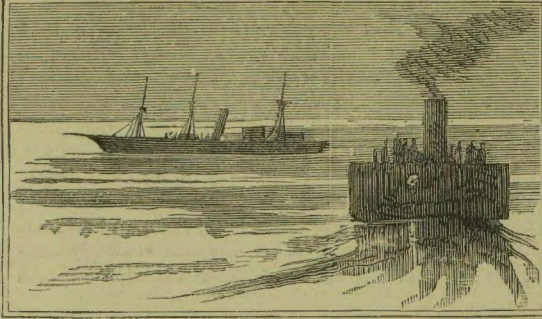
I. A. S. (Brixton) asks me if I can mention the name of a "few books on modelling." He has a friend who has received medals at the recent Boston and Dublin Exhibitions for Celtic Crosses, and, intending to "go in" for modelling, is in need of guides to that delightful craft. There is a very serviceable "Guide to Modelling," by Mr. George Halse, published by Messrs. Rowney, of Oxford-street and Rathbone-place; and an equally practical and sensible one by a sculptor by the name of Vago, who keeps a warehouse for the sale of plaster casts in the Gray's-inn-road. Why there are so few elementary handbooks to modelling is, perhaps, due to the circumstance that anybody who can obtain possession of a lump of clay and a bit of stick—with the indispensable adjunct of a pair of thumbs—may up to a certain point (having reached that, he should go to a master) teach himself to model. Instruction from a professor is required when you wish to model the hair or beard, or to drape your figures. Plenty of useful information as to materials, tools, supports, and ways of keeping your clay damp will be found in the guide-books of Mr. Vago and Mr. Halse.

G. A. S.

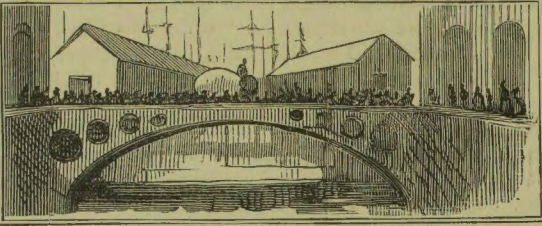




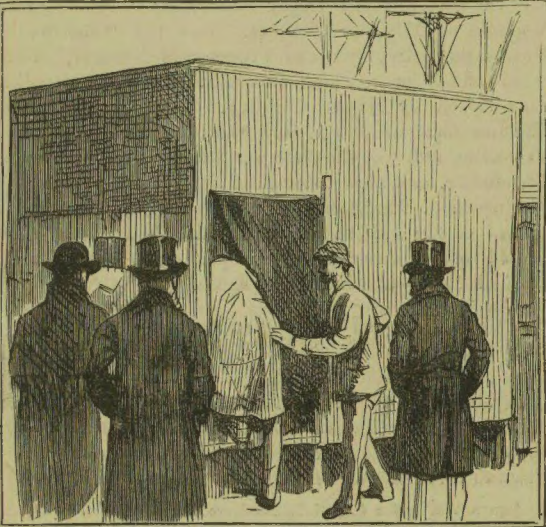
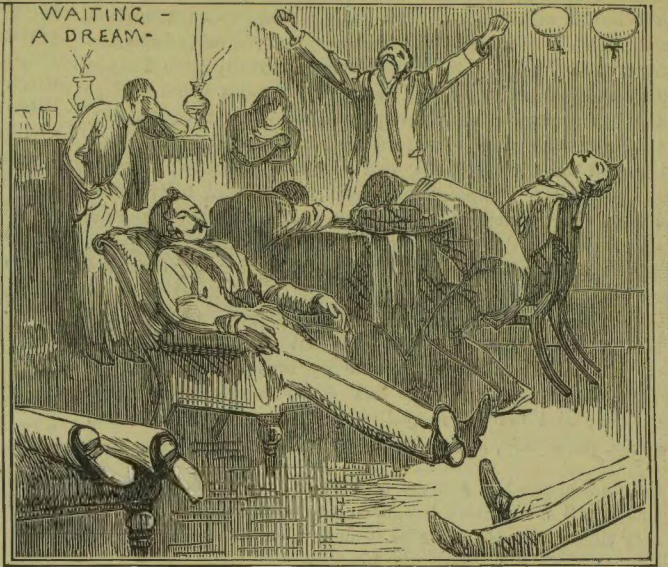
WE SIGHT THE TENASSERIM • A NIGHT SKETCH



WE GO TO MEET THE WHITE ELEPHANT

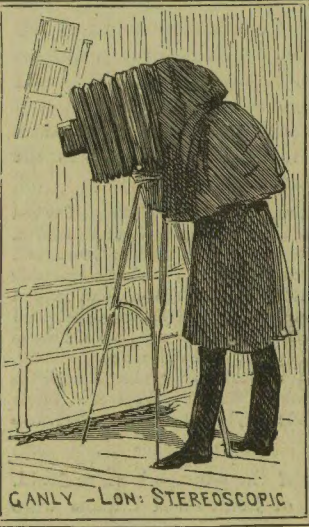
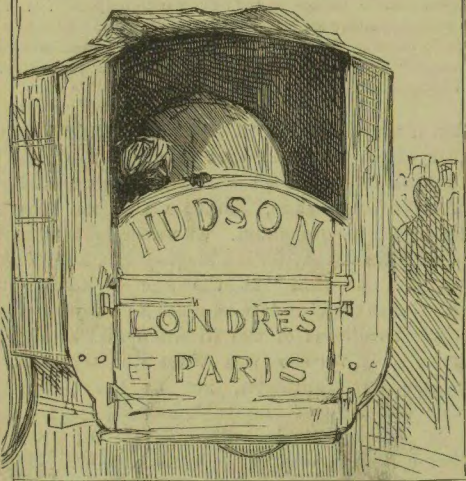


LEAVING THE DOCKS FOR THE RAILWAY



A MORNING CALL - WEDNESDAY -

RADEES FIRST SIGHT OF A LONDON MOB.



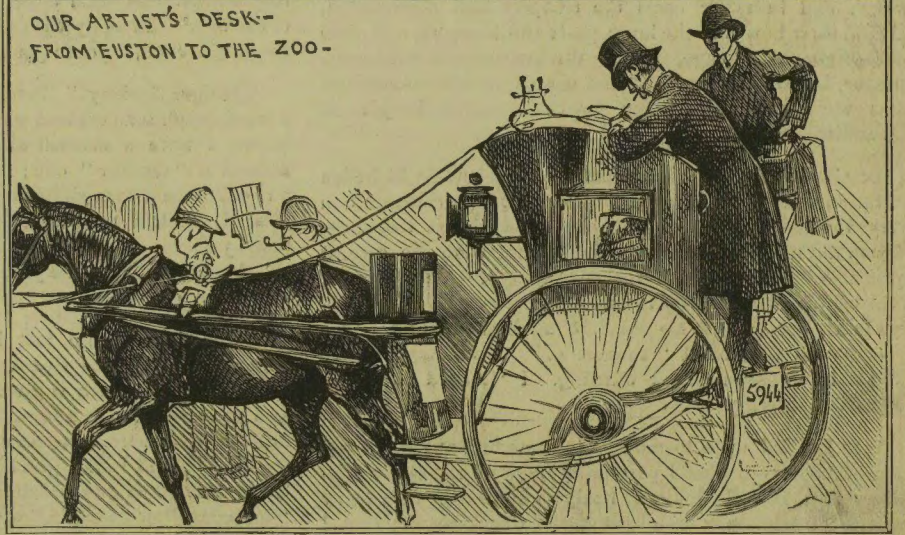
GAILY - LON: STEREOSCOPIC



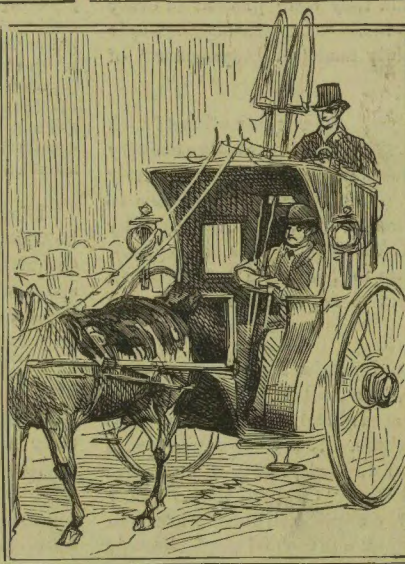
A PEEP AT CREWE



AT EUSTON



OUR ARTISTS' DESK - FROM EUSTON TO THE ZOO -



WILL TROTMAN BRINGS THE UMBRELLAS -

MISCELLANEOUS



RADEES' HAIR



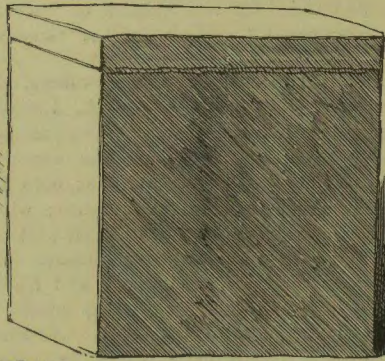
INSPECTOR COUCHER (RESERVE) LEADS OUR PROCESSION



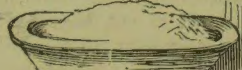
DONT FORGET YOUR OLD FRIEND



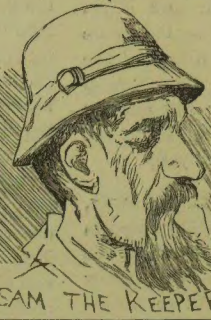
RADEES BOOTS



TRAVELLING TEMPLE OF THE GODS



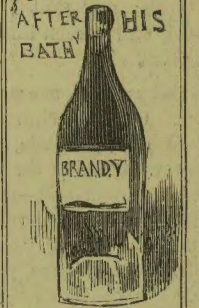
RADEES SOLE DESIRE - RICE -



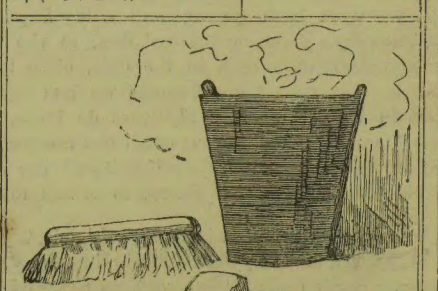
SAM THE KEEPER



A SPECIAL VIEW



A PICK-UP AFTER HIS BATH



NECESSITIES FOR A WHITE ELEPHANT





THE WAR IN THE SOUDAN: CAPTURE OF THREE HUNDRED CAMELS BY MAJOR-GENERAL SARTORIUS IN A RECONNAISSANCE FROM SOUAKIM.  
FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.



## "THE WHITE ELEPHANT."

There is no such thing as a white elephant. Some individuals of the elephant species are found, in Eastern Asia, affected with a peculiar condition of the skin. Whether it be a disease called by scientific physiologists "leucoderma," is now much discussed. Mr. Balmanno Squire, Professor Flower, and Dr. W. H. Stone, are writing about it. The colouring matter in the skin of ordinary elephants, as in that of many other animals and some races of mankind, consists of certain darker particles in the nether layer of the epidermis, or outer skin, which hide the pale pinkish colour of the flesh beneath. In rare instances, both among negro human beings and brute animals, there is a partial absence of the dark colouring matter in the epidermis, and this sometimes presents the appearance of light-coloured patches. It may even affect the whole body. Elephants in Burmah affected with this curious peculiarity are carefully preserved at the King's Court, and are worshipped with extreme veneration. The King, among his other titles, is called "Lord of the White Elephants." One of these singular creatures is now in London, at the Zoological Society's Gardens in Regent's Park. He belongs to Mr. Phineas Taylor Barnum, of New York, the celebrated showman who bought our "Jumbo." This beast, which is named Taoung Taloung, was found in the hill country of the Karens, and was purchased, with consent of King Thebaw, by Mr. Gaylord, agent for Mr. Barnum. It was conveyed to England, in charge of Mr. C. White, from Rangoon, on board the steam-ship Tenasserim, which arrived at Liverpool on Wednesday week, and the elephant was next day brought to London by railway. Taoung Taloung is fifteen years old, and not quite full-grown, standing about 7 ft. 7 in. high, with fine tusks 18 in. long, and a very long tail, almost touching the ground; the ears are large, and jagged at the edges. The general colour of the body is as dark as that of most other elephants, with rather more of the bluish slaty hue; but there are some patches of pale reddish brown, on both sides of the face, on the neck behind the ears, descending to the throat and chest, and the under surface of the ears; and smaller spots on the trunk, and the outer side of the fore and hind limbs. All the patches and spots are disposed with perfect bilateral symmetry on both sides of the body. The eyes are, as usual, a light yellowish hazel, and surrounded by skin of the normal colour; the toe-nails are white. Taoung Taloung is attended by a Burmese native keeper, Raoum Raddi, a half-bred of one of the hill tribes, who wears a picturesque dress, a loose garment of pink silk, and white linen jacket, a yellow silk kerchief about his head, and his long black hair falling to his shoulders, but always goes barefoot. The stall occupied by Taoung Taloung in the elephant-house is draped with green baize. He attracted many visitors to the Gardens on Saturday and the following days. Mr. Davis, the agent for Mr. Barnum in Europe, is in charge of the elephant, which will remain in London till March.

The Sketches, on our front page and another page of this Number, represent the scenes and incidents witnessed by our Artist last week at Liverpool, where he was one of the party going to meet the elephant on board the Tenasserim. We observe the party waiting at their hotel; then embarking in their special steam-boat; the landing of the elephant in the docks, his railway journey to London, and his conveyance in Hudson's van from Euston-square to the Regent's Park Zoological Gardens; the process of washing him, attempted with warm water and soap, which rather gave him a chill, so that they had to comfort him with a bottle of brandy; and the portraits of Mr. Bartlett, Superintendent of the Gardens, Mr. Davis, Mr. White, Raddi or Radee, the Burmese attendant, Sam, the Keeper, and other persons concerned in the reception of this singular beast. The old elephant, familiar to all Londoners, is shown in a pathetic attitude, with the motto, "Don't forget your old friend."

## THE WAR IN THE SOUDAN.

Our Special Artist at the head-quarters of General Valentine Baker, or Baker Pasha, contributes a Sketch of prisoners employed in cleaning the camp at Souakim. The other illustration is that of the bringing in of three hundred camels which were captured by Major-General Sartorius, from a hostile Arab tribe, in a reconnaissance from Souakim. We have no report of any forward movement, but Baker Pasha has returned, with Admiral Sir William Hewett, from his visit to Massowah, whither he was accompanied by our Special Artist. There is some expectation of his making an effort, within a few days, to relieve the besieged Egyptian garrisons of Sinkat and Tokar. General Gordon will arrive at Souakim about the middle of next week. It is supposed that he will exert his personal influence with the chiefs of the Haddendowa and Bishareen Arabs, who know him, to get the route from Souakim to Berber opened, either for the retreat of the Khartoum garrison, or that he may reach Khartoum, and try to conciliate the people in that neighbourhood. The latest communications by telegraph from Khartoum to Cairo, received on Tuesday, were rather more hopeful in tone, and show that the garrison of Senaar, up the Blue Nile, is not yet entirely cut off, but the surrounding population on both rivers have taken up arms in favour of the Mahdi. The position of the Mahdi and his main army is not known; he may be approaching Khartoum, or he may be going in quite another direction; but Khartoum is certainly unable to resist an attack conducted with determination by a very large force. The idea of any reconquest of the White Nile, of Kordofan and Darfour, is now entirely abandoned by the Egyptian Government. Much will depend on the state of affairs in Dongola, and on the disposition of the Kabbabish tribes west of the Nile.

Archdeacon Chester, at the meeting of the Killaloe Synod, at Limerick, has been elected Bishop of Killaloe.

Welham Hall, in East Yorkshire, the residence of Mr. Robert H. Bower, J.P., was destroyed by fire yesterday week.

Next Monday is the receiving day for the spring exhibition of the Nineteenth Century Art Society.

In the Irish Land Court yesterday week four estates, situated in the counties of Tipperary, Dublin, Limerick, and Mayo, were offered for sale, but not a single bid was given for any of them, and the sales consequently were adjourned.

Sanger's pantomime of "Cinderella" has lost none of its popularity. Little Sandy is the drollest of desperadoes; and a distinctly original feature is the introduction of a Royal hunt, with real dogs, horses, camels, and kangaroos.

Columbia Market, which now supplies a large portion of the metropolis with fish fresh from the eastern coasts of England, was opened on the 16th inst. by Mr. Burdett-Coutts, on behalf of the Baroness, as a vegetable market in addition.

At a meeting of the Victoria (Philosophical) Institute on Monday evening a paper on "The Evolution of the World," was read by Sir Edmund Beckett, Q.C. A discussion ensued; and a considerable number of home and foreign applications to join the institute were announced, raising its total strength to considerably over 1000.

## THE PLAYHOUSES.

The Prince's Theatre, built for its proprietor and manager, Mr. Edgar Bruce, by the eminent and distinguished theatrical architect Mr. C. J. Phipps, F.S.A., was opened with considerable pomp and circumstance, and under the happiest auspices, on Friday, Jan. 18. His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales honouring the occasion by his presence; while the remainder of the private boxes, the stalls, and the "balcony" (in obsolete English, "dress circle") were filled by those ladies and gentlemen who are sometimes termed "a brilliantly representative audience"; but who, in more popular but less reverent language are called "First Nighters." Lords who love the stage, editors, critics, dramatists, artists, the theatrical Q.C., and the eminent physician with Theophrastus leanings, and that mysterious personage, "the Odd Man out," lately described in a popular journal—the man who goes everywhere and knows everybody, but of whose antecedents few people know any more than they do of the private habits of the False Prophet—these and the people who "give the best dinners in London," or who are members of the Marlborough Club, or who have sate for their portraits to Mr. Millais, or have had their daughters painted by that illustrious master, constitute the main body of the "first nighters." The mashers are "not in it" on the first nights at a first-rate theatre; but, superbly attired, they hang about the vestibules, and "make believe" that they are going inside.

The structural arrangements of the new Prince's Theatre being described in another page of this journal, it remains to me to say something about the performance on Friday, the 18th. Let me preface my remarks by saying that Mr. Edgar Bruce has got together a company strong enough to act to admiration the best new plays that our best dramatists could offer him. With Miss Sophie Eyre, Miss Lingard, Miss Tilbury, Miss Florence Marryat, and Miss Helen Matthews among the ladies, and Mr. Kyrle Bellew, Mr. G. W. Anson, Mr. Beerbohm-Tree, Mr. Temple, Mr. Braggington, Mr. John Maclean, and, last but not least, Mr. Edgar Bruce among the gentlemen the *troupe* at the Prince's Theatre, start very promisingly indeed. It is true that all the actresses and actors just cited were not by any means seen at their best on Friday week; but by two, at least, among the ladies, Miss Sophie Eyre and Miss Tilbury, very high honours were scored. Very wisely indeed, from the managerial point of view, Mr. Edgar Bruce refrained from seeking the suffrages of his patrons with an entirely new piece. Entirely new pieces have lately with embarrassing frequency been failures, or quasi-failures; so the judicious Mr. Bruce resolved that his programme should consist of two established popular favourites: Mr. Sydney Grundy's one-act comedy "In Honour Bound" as a *lever de rideau*, and Mr. W. S. Gilbert's three-act fairy comedy of "The Palace of Truth," as a *pièce de résistance*, which, although it has not been often acted of late years, has come to be recognised as, of a kind, a classic, and has been admired for its literary excellence by thousands who have never seen it on the stage. "In Honour Bound" is said to be an original production, and it is not for me to dispute the assertion; but it decidedly leaves in the mouth a taste of French, and it is difficult to avoid the persuasion that, once upon a time, Mr. Sydney Grundy must have known somebody whose grandfather had the measles at the same time that M. Eugène Scribe had them, when they were boys together. A husband, Sir George Carlyon, Q.C., M.P., who obtains written proof in his wife's handwriting that she has been attached to another gentleman before her marriage, and who (having some little peccadilloes of his own to be penitent for) destroys the self-incriminating letter by burning it in the flame of a wax taper, is really the central figure of "In Honour Bound," as, at least, it was played on the 18th. Mr. Edgar Bruce acted with most commendable ease, intelligence, and *aplomb* the part of the Q.C. and M.P. who approves himself to be a shrewd lawyer and a polished man of the world, but also a considerate and chivalrous gentleman. Kate Dalrymple, the Antipodean belle, Sir George's ward, who ultimately marries Philip Graham, the ex-sweetheart of Lady Carlyon, was charmingly rendered by Miss Tilbury, who is pretty, graceful, and refined; but the other impersonations were scarcely so satisfactory. Miss Helen Matthews as Lady Carlyon, who was magnificently attired, spoke in tones so low as to be at times almost inaudible; and if ever such a *grande dame de par le monde* as the wife of Sir George Carlyon, Q.C., M.P., is represented to be could ever have entertained one spark of affection for such a common-place, "scrubby" personage as clever Mr. George Temple made Philip Graham appear, all I can say is that I pity her Ladyship's taste. "In Honour Bound" was most tastefully placed on the stage.

The players were better suited with their parts in "The Palace of Truth." Mr. W. S. Gilbert's unflaggingly witty and humorous dialogue and his drolly paradoxical situations were as effective as ever; but the plain truth is that the "fairy comedy" in three acts is somewhat tedious. It would be much more diverting in two acts. It would be most diverting in one. The *dramatis personæ* are too few for the lengthy task they have to perform; they have too much to say; and there is a want of concert among them. They come on in couples, talk duets, and go off in couples—now King Phanor and his Queen; now Gélanor with the King and Queen alternately; now the two courtiers, Chrysal and Zoram (a most constant couple these); now Prince Philamir and Princess Zéolide; now the Prince as Mirza; and now his Highness and Azéma. It is a succession of *pas de deux*. Mr. Kyrle Bellew, of course, looked superb as Prince Philamir, and acted with melodramatic intensity the character of that superlative coxcomb. Mr. G. W. Anson, as King Phanor, seemed to have lost his way, dramatically speaking, and to be looking around in a bewildered manner for the humour which he usually has at call. Miss Florence Marryat was duly incisive as Queen Altémire; but what did the *costumière* mean by endowing the Queen with a most awkward-looking outer garment, which was equally suggestive of an overgrown pinafore and of a sack with the bottom cut off? Miss Lingard showed plenty of passion and plenty of pathos as Princess Zéolide, but in the first act, where Prince Philamir's affianced bride should be all maidenly reticence and reserve, she was far too effusive. In the last two acts she was very good. Mr. George Temple fully compensated for his shortcomings in "In Honour Bound" by the easy vivacity which he threw into the part of Zoram, the pseudo-musician who does not know a note of music; and his fellow-courtier and impostor, Chrysal, found an admirable representative in Mr. Beerbohm-Tree, who on the stage essays so many things, and who does them all well. Mr. Braggington was blunt enough as the incorrigibly honest and truth-telling Aristæus; but the part has nothing to do with the plot, and excites but little interest. Mr. John Maclean (by permission of Messrs. Hare and Kendal) did his best with the also uninteresting part of the Chamberlain, Gélanor. The "hits" of the evening were made by Miss Sophie Eyre as the "grande coquette" Mirza, and by Miss Tilbury as the artful "petite coquette" Azéma. The great dramatic powers of Miss Sophie Eyre were so earnestly exerted that in her great scene she moved the house to something more than enthusiasm. For the moment, real tragedy superseded comedy; the audience were fairly electrified; and

when Miss Sophie Eyre left the stage she had to return to it, in obedience to a thunderous "call." Miss Tilbury made of Azéma the most designing, deceiving, decoying, delightful little minx imaginable, and really showed deeply artistic ability in interpreting a most subtly conceived character, which might be easily made vulgar by an unintelligent actress.

The Mercy Merrick of Miss Ada Cavendish, in Mr. Wilkie Collins's remarkable play of "The New Magdalen," is so clever a performance as to deserve to draw many a theatre-goer to the little Novelty, in Great Queen-street (opposite the Freemason's Tavern). A well-studied assumption when this captivating actress first essayed the rôle, Miss Cavendish has added many a touch of art to it, and has, indeed, imparted to the delineation of a very difficult character a finish that is highly praiseworthy.

G. A. S.

## MUSIC.

### ROYAL ENGLISH OPERA COMPANY.

"Victorian," the opera given at Covent Garden Theatre last Saturday night, was produced for the first time in London, having, however, been previously performed in the provinces. It is the composition of Mr. Julian Edwards, the book being by Mr. J. F. R. Anderson, who has taken the groundwork thereof from Longfellow's play, "The Spanish Student." There is no occasion now to dwell at length on the story (derived from the "Novelas Ejemplares" of Cervantes) of the fascinating gipsy girl Preciosa, whose singing and dancing entranced the people of Madrid. The four acts of the opera now referred to detail the loves of Victorian, a young student, and Preciosa; the nefarious designs of the Count of Lara against her; his assassination by Bartolomé, a young gipsy who is enamoured of Preciosa; the ultimate discovery that she is not a gipsy, but a wealthy heiress—the piece ending with the happy union of Victorian and Preciosa; his assassination having been attempted by the jealous Bartolomé, who is shot by Victorian's friend, Hypolito. The same framework served for the German drama of "Preciosa"—produced at Berlin in 1821—for which Weber composed some exquisite music. This was given by the Meiningen Company at Drury Lane Theatre in 1881, as noticed at the time.

The piece brought out last Saturday evening is in four acts, preceded by an overture, which contains some pleasing themes afterwards heard—in the opera—but has no pretensions to constructive art and development. In the first act, Preciosa's scena, "Dark was the morn," the melodious serenade "Stars of the Summer night," and the love-duet "Again with thee," are the most important pieces. A bright chorus of gipsies, an effective duet, "O Heaven, my evil genius" for Bartolomé and Preciosa, an expressive air "Where midnight's sombre shadows," for Bartolomé, a dramatic duet for Lara and Preciosa, and a final trio for these two and Victorian, may be specified as the best things in the second act. A spirited quintet in the scene of the duel between Lara and Victorian, and a sentimental air for Preciosa are the chief pieces in the third act; a characteristic chorus of gipsies, some effective ballet music, and two duets—one for Preciosa and Bartolomé, the other for her and Victorian—are the prominent features in the closing act. None of the music can be said to be original or individual in style, but it is well written for vocal effect, and offers many pleasing melodic phrases and some bright orchestral writing. The work occasionally gives indications of a capacity for dramatic effect, but there is a want of power in the construction and development of concerted pieces, and an absence of such important climaxes, in the shape of grand finales, as are looked for in an opera on so large a scale. As Mr. Edwards's first production of the kind, however, it should be recognised as offering good promise of something better in future. "Victorian" would gain greatly by large retrenchment. The principal character, that of Preciosa, was well sustained by Madame Julia Gaylord, although, on Saturday, she was suffering from throat ailment. Mr. J. Sauvage sang the music of Bartolomé and acted with great effect. His air in the second act (specified above) was encored. The character of Hypolito (assigned to a baritone in the published music of the opera) was efficiently sustained by Miss Lucy Franklin; the small part of Dolores having been filled by Miss C. Devrient. Mr. Packard as Victorian sang and acted with genuine earnestness; Mr. A. Rousbey was an adequate representative of the Count, as was Mr. E. Muller of the gipsy, Beltran Cruzado, the supposed father of Preciosa; and subordinate characters were allotted to Messrs. Pierpoint, Kinnaird, and Roberts. The orchestral details were thoroughly well rendered, and the chorus-singing was generally satisfactory. The performance was conducted by the composer, who, with the principal singers, was called forward at the end of the opera. "Victorian" was announced for repetition on Tuesday, and this (Saturday) evening Bulfe's "Satanella" is to be revived.

The performance of Handel's "Judas Maccabæus" by the Royal Albert Hall Choral Society last week was a very fine one, the choruses having been grandly rendered by the choir, and the orchestral effects enhanced by the occasional co-operation of the band of the Coldstream Guards. The solo vocalists were Misses A. Williams and M. Fenna, Mr. Maas, Mr. A. Thompson, and Mr. F. King. Mr. Maas particularly distinguished himself by his effective delivery of the declamatory airs, "Call forth thy powers" and "Sound an alarm." Mr. Barnby conducted, and Dr. Stainer presided at the organ. Berlioz's "Faust" music is to be given by the society on Feb. 7.

Mr. Charles Hallé reappeared as solo pianist at the Popular Concert of last Saturday afternoon; and at the performance of Monday evening Mdlle. Krebs appeared for the first time this season, and was warmly applauded in her principal performance, Beethoven's pianoforte sonata dedicated to Count Waldstein.

The first evening "London Ballad Concert" of the year took place at St. James's Hall on Wednesday, when the director, Mr. John Boosey, provided a programme of strong and varied attraction, vocal and instrumental.

The Burns anniversary was celebrated musically at the Royal Albert Hall and St. James's Hall yesterday (Friday) evening, the programme in each case having been of a distinctly national character.

A very successful concert was given at the Brixton Hall on Tuesday last by Miss Emma Buer, who was assisted by Miss Mary Davies, Miss McKenzie, Mr. Henry Guy, Mr. James Budd, and Mr. W. L. Barrett.

Schubert's grand Mass in E flat, which was so successfully performed by the Sacred Harmonic Society last season, will be given again at St. James's Hall next Friday. It will be followed by Beethoven's Symphony, No. 7, and Mendelssohn's "Walpurgis Night." An enlarged band is engaged for the occasion, and the soloists will be Miss Thudichum, Miss Marion Burton, Mr. Newth, Mr. Edward Lloyd, and Mr. Bridson. Mr. Charles Hallé will conduct.

The Earl and Countess of Darley opened the new children's ward at the Gravesend and Milton Infirmary on the 17th inst.



## OLD MASTERS AT THE ROYAL ACADEMY.

## CONCLUDING NOTICE.

As already intimated, the Italian pictures at Burlington House this year are not of high interest. We therefore give our first attention to the works by Netherlandish masters, who are variously and well represented, though not so brilliantly as when the Hope collection was here. The Dutch and Flemish pictures are, as usual, mostly in Room II.; but some are in other rooms.

Of the Early Flemish school there is a minute Virgin and Child (268) of marvellous delicacy, not unreasonably ascribed to Jan Van Eyck, for the colouring has the jewel-like transparency peculiar to the first practice of oil-painting. By far the most important work of the school, however, is the portrait, half-length and about half the size of nature, known as "The Banker" (288), one of many treasures from Lord Lansdowne's gallery at Bowood. The person represented is seated at a table writing, with money, scales, deeds, and documents surrounding him, all which are painted with astonishing accuracy, while the face is rendered not less keenly and searchingly. Although the old attribution of this gem to Holbein is retained, there can be little doubt that it is by Mabuse, and one of the best even of his elaborate achievements. At the head of the Great Room is the huge ceiling decoration lent by Lord Jersey from Osterley Park, which has been claimed to have been painted throughout as well as designed by Rubens. But, apart from the incongruous and extravagant absurdities of this apotheosis, and which are common to compositions of this kind, we see no special reason to think that the master was not largely aided by some of his many pupils, in this, as he is known to have been, and, from their number, must have been, in many similar works. More certainly from his own hand entirely are two landscapes: the celebrated "Farm at Laeken" (74), from the Queen's collection; and "Atalanta and Melaeager pursuing the Calydonian Boar" (70), the latter a forest scene, full of strong contrasts of light and shade: a superb display of exuberant power, but far overstepping the modesty of nature. A pair of noble full-length portraits of Charles I. and his Queen, Henrietta Maria, at the end of the large room, from the collection of Louisa, Lady Ashburton, strike us as the most admirable of Vandyke's several portraits of the King and his Consort. That of the Monarch seems to afford more insight into his character than usual; there is no attitudinizing, no touch of affectation; while that of the Queen is simply perfect as art, and not a little pathetic. The only genuine Rembrandt appears to be the "Portrait of a Lady" (106), which, however, is not of quite first-rate quality. It may be of interest to observe in "Christ in the Temple" (65) how nearly one of the pupils of Rembrandt—Eckhout—approaches the master, at least in general technical aspect. To this pupil he is remembered as assigned "Christ Blessing Little Children" (bought for a Rembrandt) in our National Gallery. Of two portraits by Frank Hals that of "A Young Man Playing a Guitar" (90) is the more characteristic of the painter's animated style, the secret of which was a quick unerring perception, and certainty and swiftness of handling, of which there are few parallels. Interesting also is the half-length "Portrait of a Man" (76) by Albert Cuyp, as usual, a very complete work, exemplifying qualities perhaps higher than those displayed in his landscapes, of which there are several here, the largest being No. 93, with the customary effect of sunlight. We need not dwell on the familiar merits of the Dutch landscape painters, such as Ruysdael, by whom there are several works, or Hobbema, by whom there is but one (97); or on the marine painters, W. Van de Velde and Backhuysen. But attention may be invited to the rarer painter Van de Capelle, whose shipping pieces, particularly No. 73, are so full of atmosphere and light and delicate detail. The most unusual work by Teniers is "The Studio of the Painter" (88), from Lord Normanton's collection. Teniers seems, however, to have made a mistake, common with artists, in representing the pictures which cover the walls: in his careful anxiety to render the subjects of the flat canvases fully he has given to them a relief too nearly equal to that of the figure of the painter seated in the room at his easel. Three Jan Steens are each alike admirable for draughtsmanship, colouring, effect, execution, and truth to nature. Perhaps the most carefully studied is that of a love-sick lady consulting a doctor (132). Three Terburgs are likewise of the highest quality—eminently so "The Letter" (122), the famous picture from the Queen's collection, with its marvellously-finished figure-painting, and its inimitable white satin dress. That "The Metz" (111) is a near approach to this may be more readily inferred when we add that it also is one of the choice works from Buckingham Palace. There are a few other pictures by masters of the Low Countries, but hardly of importance to claim comment in our limited space.

Coming to the Italian pictures, we turn to Room IV., where the earliest will be found, according to the precedent set by the capricious hangers of the first exhibition. The present gathering comprises, however, few of interest to the general public, and not many of value to the student of art-archæology. Some of the ascriptions are obviously mistaken, others are mere guesses, which may or may not be correct. There are no adequate examples of the "epoch-making" masters, and the best informed critic will only predicate the school to which most of the works belong. An interesting early Florentine picture is "The Virgin Enthroned" (227), but we find nothing in the picture to positively identify it with "Orcagna," the painter of the Pisan Campo Santo. Upon more tangible grounds the name of Piero della Francesca is attached to the profile of Sigismunda Malatesta (230), Lord of Rimini, the famous *condottiero* and patron of the arts. A curious series of well-characterised profiles in tempera are shown by Mr. Willett, which formed the frieze of a room, and which he discovered under several coats of whitewash (as often happens in Italy) in the Gonzaga Palace of San Martino, near Mantua. Mr. W. Graham sends a beautiful picture of the Virgin and Child (238), to which the great name of Masaccio is appended; but, notwithstanding the rare feeling for nature in the work, and the expression in the face of the Virgin, we must know more of Masaccio's easel pictures before we can admit the correctness of the ascription. The elaboration of the accessories has little affinity with the simple, broad style of Masaccio's frescoes in the Brancacci Chapel, which, however, might possibly happen, allowing for the different medium. A large "Virgin, Child, and Saints," also lent by Mr. Graham, is another good early Florentine picture. There is genuine feeling in "The Entombment" (252), which is simply described as of the Italian school. The small picture (269), of later date, of the head of St. John the Baptist on a Charger, which in like manner is simply given to the "Italian school," seems to deserve more consideration than it has received. The severed head is surrounded by a nimbus, through which it is seen as through a diaphanous veil of hazy light, softened in its linements, and with the placid pallor that so often makes death beautiful, and removes even the horror of this particular subject. The very original effect is obtained with rare technical skill, delicacy, and finish; and this, with the evidently paramount aim at expression, leads to the inference that it is

one of the best works of one of Leonardo da Vinci's best scholars. The Medusa's severed head, by Leonardo (of which some idea may be formed from the picture in the Uffizi, though this may have been, as some suppose, only painted from Vasari's description), may indeed have indirectly suggested the present subject.

For the remaining Italian pictures claiming notice we have to return into the Great Room, or Gallery III., where there is a series of dignified portraits by or attributed to Bronzino—a half-length of Luigi Gonzaga, Lord of Mantua (168): hard, but denoting an intense aim at realism—Parmigiano—a bust of Baldassare Castiglione (160), the writer and statesman who came to England as Ambassador from the Duke of Urbino in 1505—Tintoretto, Moroni, and Baroccio. Of the two Tintoretto's, so-called, that of General Duodo (163), commander of the Venetian galleys at the battle of Lepanto, can but be at most a feeble school replica; while the unnamed portrait, No. 170, though it evinces far more knowledge and decision of touch, is not to be compared with the superb example of the master lent by Sir Frederick Leighton, which occupied nearly the same spot in a recent exhibition. "The Moroni" (159), from the National Gallery of Ireland, so far as regards the "gentleman" of the group depicted, supports the master's fame for the life-like individuality of his portraits. The two children are, however, mere disproportioned puppets. Interspersed among these portraits are some admirable Guardis, several Canaletto's, and fine examples of the Franco-Italian Claude.

A few Spanish pictures of mark remain unnoticed. But of these we need only refer to, for indeed none equal in interest, the full-length seated portrait, by Murillo, of his friend Don Justino Francesco Neve (190), Canon of Seville, through whom he executed the celebrated pictures for the Church of Santa Maria la Blanca, and the Hospital of the Incubables at Seville. This evidently faithful and honest work, so soundly and well painted in all its parts, is to our mind far finer as portraiture than are Murillo's sentimental Sevillian maidens, with conventional cherubs, glorified as Immaculate Conceptions or Assumptions of the Virgin, as religious art.

T. J. G.

## MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

"Voice, Song, and Speech," by Lennox Browne and Emil Behnke (Sampson Low and Co.). This is a treatise of a composite nature, of great value as a guide for singers and speakers, being the result of the combined views of the vocal surgeon and the voice trainer. Mr. Lennox Browne is eminent as one of the highest authorities on throat and ear complaints, having produced works thereon, including "Medical Hints on the Singing Voice"; and Herr Behnke is known as a lecturer on vocal physiology and a teacher of voice production, having written a treatise, "The Mechanism of the Human Voice." The work now referred to contains a vast amount of information valuable alike to the general health as to the special pursuit of either the singer's or the orator's career. Many anatomical illustrations explain the mechanical action of the vocal organs; and a copious index affords easy reference to the abundant information contained in the volume. All who study it and follow its teachings may benefit both physiologically and artistically.

"Gleanings from the Works of Celebrated Composers," by E. Pauer—Augener and Co. These consist of a series of transcriptions, for the pianoforte, of pieces selected from instrumental works of various kinds, thus placing at the command of the pianist much fine music that would otherwise not be so available. Recent issues comprise a "Gavotte," from the ballet-music of Mozart's "Idomeneo," a March and Bolero from Mendelssohn's early stage work, "The Wedding of Camacho," a movement from Schumann's third string quartet, and pieces from the orchestral "Suite" in D, and the violoncello "Suites" of Bach. The interest of the music and the excellence of the arrangements render the collection especially valuable.

Vingt Mélodies pour Chant et Piano, de F. Paolo Tosti—Ricordi. We have here a series of vocal pieces (with pianoforte accompaniment) of varied character. The melodies are flowing and pleasing in style, and lie within the compass of most voices, the accompaniments being likewise devoid of difficulties. The words are mostly translated and imitated from the Italian by P. Solanges. This collection is the first volume, and is published in two editions—one for soprano or tenor, the other for mezzo-soprano or baritone.

"The Great Musicians—Mendelssohn," by W. S. Rockstro. Sampson Low and Co. This volume is one of a series edited by Dr. Hueffer, and intended to comprise critical biographies of the most eminent composers. Several of these have already appeared, and have been noticed from time to time. The work now referred to gives an interesting résumé of the career of one of the most gifted musicians of modern times. Twenty-one chapters, biographical and critical, are devoted to the artistic life of Mendelssohn, abroad and in this country; and these are supplemented by a complete catalogue of his works, which is of special value for reference. The volume is one of the most interesting of the series to which it belongs.

An exhibition of the collective works in water-colours and oil of Mr. Alfred Hunt is being held at the Fine Art Society's rooms, New Bond-street. The refined and tender art of this accomplished follower of Turner may be far better appreciated here than in the distractions of a miscellaneous exhibition.

Mr. Henry Hucks Gibbs, of Aldenham House, Watford, has undertaken to restore the high altar screen at St. Alban's Abbey, which has for a long time been in a defective condition. Sir Edmund Beckett, who has already given large sums in furtherance of the restoration of the nave and west front, intends, after the restoration of the south front, now in progress, to proceed with the removal of the roof of the north aisle, and to restore it to its original high pitch.

Sir S. Northcote gave an amusing lecture before the Exeter Literary Society on Saturday. He chose "Nothing" for his subject, and whilst admitting that masterly inactivity was an excellent principle, he warned his hearers that they must take care that it did not arise from indolence or timidity, or from not knowing their own minds. In acknowledging a vote of thanks, the right hon. Baronet expressed a hope that such institutions would expand in their efforts to do good, and extend themselves beyond the cities in which they were established.

Last Saturday afternoon the Duke of Westminster presided at a large public meeting in the Highbury Athenæum, held to consider the arrangement come to for the amalgamation of the Great Northern Hospital with the Central Hospital for North London. The Marquis of Salisbury moved a resolution approving of the amalgamation, which was seconded by Lord George Hamilton and adopted. On the motion of Mr. McCullagh Torrens, M.P., it was agreed that the new hospital should be called the Great Northern Central Hospital, and should be a general and free hospital, with pay wards, or a paying wing. A considerable sum was subscribed at the meeting.

## PARISIAN SAYINGS AND DOINGS.

(From our own Correspondent.)

Paris, Tuesday, Jan. 22.

The question that most interests the political world at the present moment is the industrial crisis. The different groups of the Chamber have held meetings on the subject, and prepared interpellations and propositions which will be discussed in the course of this week. In the attention that the press has given to the matter the rag-pickers have had the lion's share hitherto; their meetings, their wrongs, their sufferings, have been described in great detail; the Prefect of the Seine has received a delegation of them, and promised to have the new regulations enforced *with laxity*; two or three newspapers have opened subscriptions for them; and, in short, the *chiffonnier* is the man of the day. In the Senate yesterday M. de Freycinet, who is the only possible successor of M. Ferry in case of a Ministerial crisis, made his *réentrée* on the political scene by a sensational speech on the Extraordinary Budget, in reply to the criticisms of M. Bocher, who had indirectly reproached M. de Freycinet with compromising the national finances by his vast scheme of public works. M. de Freycinet defended the policy of big loans and big public works; he defended M. Tirard, and defended the Ministry, but in such a way as to give it to be understood that the best thing for the Ministry to do was to disappear. We shall doubtless hear more of M. de Freycinet shortly.

The past week has been thoroughly literary and artistic. M. Octave Feuillet has published a new novel, "La Veuve," which has all the author's usual charm of style, and more than his usual unreality in the characters. M. Pailleron delivered his reception speech at the Academy on Thursday, in presence of one of the most brilliant audiences that have been seen at the Institute during the past ten years. The reception speech was mediocre, like its author, and yet it was successful. The explanation is, that for a variety of reasons, rather social than literary, M. Pailleron is the favourite of the day.

At the theatre, the man of the day is the composer J. Massenet, whose opera, "Manon," was produced with success at the Opéra-Comique on Saturday. The libretto is founded upon the Abbé Prévost's famous novel of "Manon Lescaut," and is rather tragic than comic. The score presents certain novelties of composition, which the critics do not accept without remark, and amongst these the most important is not a very great novelty after all. A comic opera is based in principle on the convention of the alternation of spoken prose and sung verse. M. Massenet has endeavoured to attenuate this incongruity by accompanying the spoken dialogue by discreet instrumentation, linking together the various sung parts. This idea of accentuating the dramatic effect of the dialogue by instrumental music was applied by Jean-Jacques Rousseau in his "Pygmalion," and by Mozart in "Zaide." The result is a mixture of melodramatic and vocal music—that is to say, the substitution of one convention for another. In reality, M. Massenet's "Manon" is not a comic opera; it is simply a lyric drama written to accompany a libretto cast in the old-fashioned mould; it is a lyric drama disguised and belittled, partaking at once of the comic opera, the lyric drama, and the lyric comedy, without being frankly either one or the other. This, of course, does not prevent the piece being the work of an eminent artist. "Manon" was enthusiastically applauded, and Mlle. Heilbron, who made her *réentrée* in the title-rôle, sang splendidly. The composer, M. J. Massenet, is forty-two years of age, professor at the Conservatoire, member of the Institute, author of "Le Roi de Lahore" and of "Hérodiade," which is to be played at the Italian Opera next Saturday.

Victor Hugo's appeal in favour of Mont Saint-Michel has been in vain. The Administration of Roads and Bridges won the day in the Chamber by 306 votes against 171; the dyke is to be retained, and consequently the rock of Mont Saint-Michel will gradually be sapped and eaten away. So much the worse for the tourists of the future.

T. C.

The debate on the Address in the Spanish Chamber of Deputies was concluded yesterday week, and resulted in the defeat of the Ministry, the counter-draught of the Address, proposed by the partisans of Señor Sagasta, being adopted by 221 votes to 126. Owing to this adverse vote the Ministry resigned, and King Alfonso intrusted Señor Canovas del Castillo with the task of forming a Conservative Cabinet. Señor Canovas entered the Cortes on Saturday last at the head of the new Ministry, and the Premier read a Royal Decree suspending the sitting of the Legislature.

The 183rd anniversary of the establishment of the Prussian Monarchy was celebrated at Berlin on Thursday week. The day was also the anniversary of the proclamation of the German Empire, thirteen years ago. Flags were displayed on the public buildings, and the Emperor presided at the annual Chapter of the Order of the Black Eagle.

The Swedish Riksdag was opened on the 17th inst. by the King, who in his Speech from the Throne said that, in view of the fact that last year's Bills for the reform of the system of taxation and the organisation of national defence were not passed by Parliament, only the most necessary measures would be submitted this Session. The Speech announced the introduction of a Bill for reducing the postal rates, and a measure for effecting a substantial reduction in the coffee duties. The Budget for 1885 shows a considerable surplus. The former President and Vice-Presidents of the House were re-elected.

The Marquis of Lansdowne opened the Dominion Parliament on the 17th inst., and expressed his gratification at the prosperous condition of the country. The number of emigrants who had arrived in Canada during the past season had been greater than ever before. Arrangements were in progress to diminish the cost of inland transportation, and he had reason to believe that there would be a steady increase of valuable settlers in the future. The Dominion accounts for the past year would, he said, show an expenditure considerably less and receipts larger than the estimates. The surplus exceeded that of any previous year.—Manitoba has applied to the Dominion Government asking that the boundary of the Province should be extended to Hudson's Bay.

Mr. Henry Irving on Saturday last closed a two weeks' most successful engagement in Chicago.

The City of Columbus, a passenger-steamer, while on her voyage from Boston to Savannah, struck on a ledge of rocks on the coast of Massachusetts. The sea broke over her, and many of the passengers were at once washed away. Others took refuge in the rigging, but many dropped off exhausted by the cold before relief arrived. The scenes which took place at the wreck are described as heartrending. A corrected list of those on board the vessel shows there were eighty-one cabin and steerage passengers, and forty-five officers, seamen and waiters. Of these only twelve passengers and seventeen of the crew were saved.

The Government of Western Australia propose to expend £10,000 this year to promote immigration into the colony.

The Marquis of Northampton has granted an abatement of 15 per cent to the tenants on his estates.





MAJOR-GENERAL CHARLES G. GORDON, R.E., C.B.

FROM A PHOTOGRAPH BY ADAMS AND SCANLAN, 32, HIGH-STREET, SOUTHAMPTON.

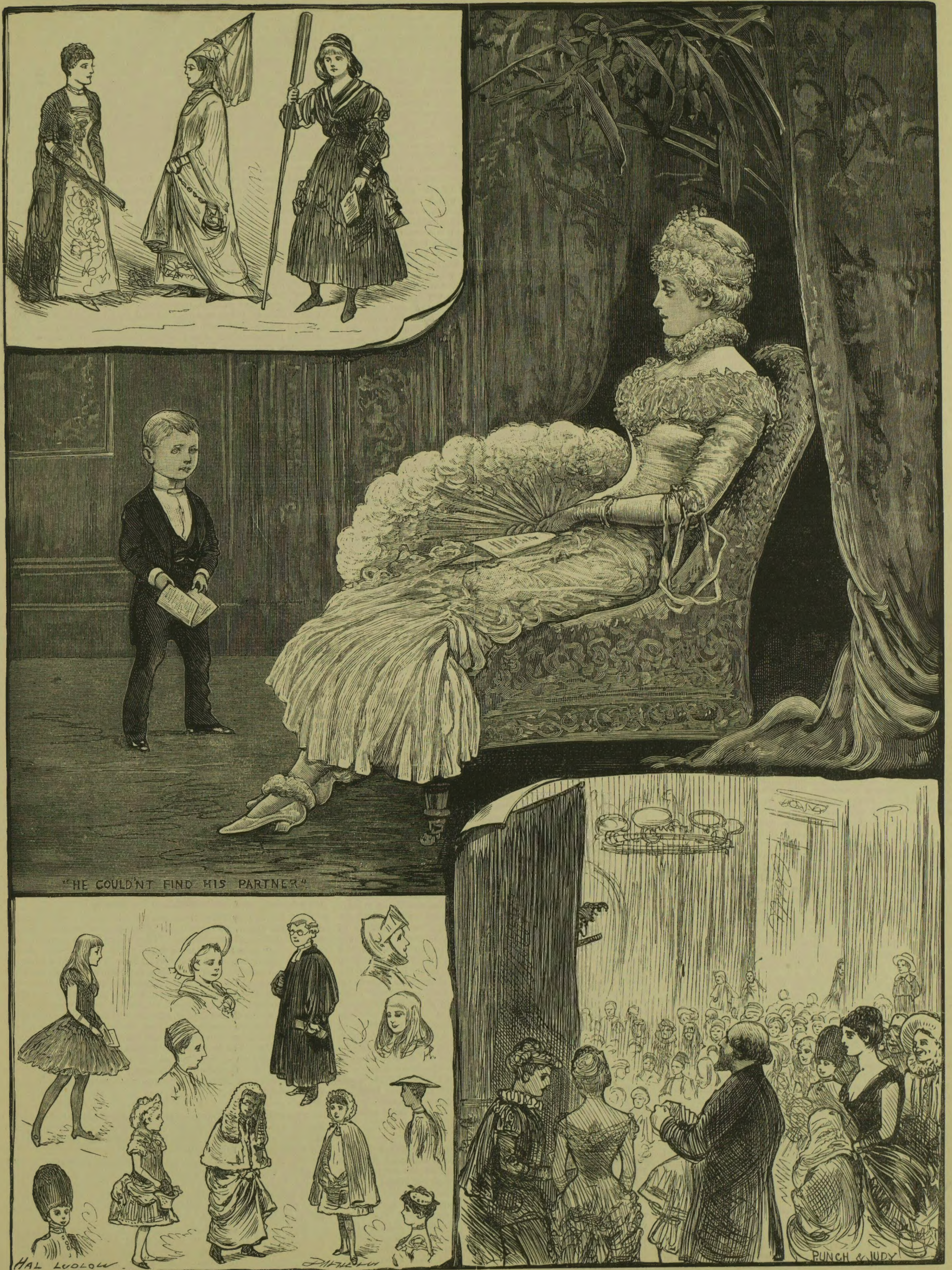
This distinguished soldier and administrator, popularly called "Chinese Gordon" from his marvellous exploits against the Tai-ping rebels in 1863 and 1864, has suddenly been dispatched to the seat of war in the Soudan, with a "special mission" the precise limits of which are not publicly known. He was Governor-General of the Soudan for the late Khedive, Ismail Pasha, from February, 1874, to the end of 1879, terminating his Egyptian service with a diplomatic mission to the King of Abyssinia. He has lately been sojourning in retirement at Jerusalem, somewhat occupied with archæological and topographical studies; but had accepted an offer from the King of the Belgians, patron of the International Association for the

opening of the Congo, to superintend its operations in that region of Central Africa. Having come to England with this intention, his views concerning the present crisis in the Soudan were forced on public notice by articles in some London newspapers; and he was last week hastily summoned from Brussels, and undertook, at the request of the British Government, instantly to repair to Souakim, accompanied by Lieutenant-Colonel W. Stewart, to act under the direction of Sir Evelyn Baring, and in co-operation with Baker Pasha. He will endeavour, in the first instance, to negotiate with the Arab chiefs of the Haddendowa and Bishareen tribes, for the relief of the Sinkat and Tokar garrisons, and for opening the

route from Souakim to Berber, and if possible to Khartoum. It is hoped that his efforts will be successful at least in gaining protection and assistance for the beleaguered Egyptian garrisons, and for the refugees from Khartoum and other places in the Soudan. He will be at Suez about the end of this week, and it is expected that Sir Evelyn Baring will meet him there.

Major-General Charles George Gordon is nearly fifty-four years of age. He is a younger son of the late Lieut.-General Henry William Gordon, R.A., belonging to a Highland soldier family; and his mother was a daughter of the late Mr. Samuel Enderby, London merchant and shipowner, well known





"HE COULDN'T FIND HIS PARTNER"

JUVENILE FANCY-DRESS BALL AT THE MANSION HOUSE.



in the early years of the South Sea whaling enterprise. Charles George Gordon was educated at Taunton, and at the Woolwich Military Academy. He entered the Royal Engineers, and went through the Crimean War, after which he was Assistant-Commissioner for ascertaining the new Russian frontiers of Bessarabia and Armenia. In 1860 he served in the Chinese War, and remained in command of the Royal Engineers at Tien-Tsin. The Chinese Government, when pressed by the Tai-ping rebels, asked for a British officer to command their newly-raised force; and Major Gordon was recommended. His extraordinary success in disciplining the Chinese soldiery, defeating vastly superior numbers, defending and relieving several large cities, and finally driving away the enemy, is related in the history of the times. He crushed the Tai-ping rebellion, and saved the Chinese Empire. After his return to England he passed six years at Gravesend in command of the Royal Engineers there, and in the work of superintending the Thames fortifications. In 1871 he went to the Lower Danube, as British Commissioner for the improvement of the navigation of that river. At Constantinople he met Nubar Pasha, by whom the Khedive of Egypt was induced to offer him the Governorship of the Soudan, in succession to Sir Samuel Baker. He went to the Soudan, with Romolo Gessi, an Italian, as his second in command. His performances, during five or six years in that region, were heroic in spirit, and wonderful in their temporary effect, but all the good he accomplished was soon undone by the vile corruption of the Egyptian officials. At Khartoum, up the White Nile, at Gondokoro, on the Equatorial Lakes, on the Saubat and the Bahr-el-Ghazal, in Darfour and Kordofan, he subdued anarchy, checked the slave trade, and fought against the oppressive malpractices of the administration, restraining equally the ferocious turbulence of the tribal chiefs. His greatest opponent was that notorious rebel and traitor, Zubeir Pasha, the chief of slave-traders, who has since been living in high favour at Cairo, with a pension from the Khedive, and whose assistance has recently been engaged to fight the Mahdi. The son of this man, Suleiman, raised an army in Darfour to overthrow Gordon's rule, and being defeated by Gessi Pasha, in July, 1879, was justly put to death. Gordon Pasha did much other good service in the Soudan; but the present Khedive, or his Ministers, disapproved of his plans, and their behaviour obliged him to resign. When Lord Ripon became Viceroy of India, Colonel Gordon went out with him as Private Secretary but threw up the appointment, for personal reasons, a few days after landing at Bombay. He then went to China, and gave the most opportune advice to the Chinese Government, with regard to its perilous dispute with Russia, and to its military system. He was appointed to command the Royal Engineers in the Mauritius, having been promoted to the rank of Major-General, in 1882; but the Colonial Government of the Cape invited him to assist in terminating the Basuto war. General Gordon went to the Cape, and saw what was to be done, as he thought, in Basutoland. His views, however, did not meet with official approval, and he left the Colony after a stay of about ten weeks. He is a man of extremely independent character, enthusiastic in every good work, despising rank, money, fame, praise, and worldly advancement. The collection of his private letters written from the Soudan, which was edited by Dr. Birkbeck Hill, and the volume recently compiled by Mr. A. Egmont Hake, entitled "The Story of Chinese Gordon" (published by Messrs. Remington and Co.), have appeared without General Gordon's consent. They are most interesting as examples of the characteristic sentiments and motives of this remarkable man. We may further state that General Gordon is unmarried. He hopes still to go to the Congo after performing his task in the Soudan.

### THE COURT.

Her Majesty is able to take short walks out of doors, but she can stand only for a few minutes; otherwise the Queen's health is favourable. Princess Christian, Prince Augustus of Saxe-Coburg, Prince Louis of Battenberg, the Prince of Leiningen, the Earl of Derby, Mr. H. N. Dering, Chargé-d'Affaires at Coburg, and the Hon. Francis Plunkett (who kissed hands on his appointment as her Majesty's Minister Plenipotentiary to the Court of Japan), have been on a visit to the Queen. Princess Frederica left Osborne last Saturday, Princess Beatrice accompanying her to Portsmouth. Her Majesty's sympathy with the families of Earl Grosvenor and the Marquis of Hertford has been conveyed in frequent telegrams. The visit of the Duke and Duchess of Albany this week to Eaton Hall has been postponed, in consequence of the Duke and Duchess of Westminster's bereavement.

Prince Augustus of Saxe-Coburg dined with the Prince and Princess of Wales at Marlborough House last Saturday, their Royal Highnesses, with Prince Albert Victor, going to Drury-lane Theatre in the evening. Divine service was attended by the Royal family on Sunday, and the Duke of Cambridge lunched with the Prince and Princess. Their Royal Highnesses opened the re-erected triumphal arch at the top of Constitution-hill on Monday. The gates were thrown open, and the Prince and Princess drove through, en route to Nine-elms station, where a special train was in waiting to convey them to Dorsetshire, on a visit to Lord and Lady Alington at Criche. They were met at Wimborne by the Hon. Humphrey Sturt, a guard of honour of the 1st Dorset Rifle Volunteers being at the station. Prince Albert Victor returned to Cambridge. The Prince has given fifty guineas to the funds of the School of Dramatic Art.

The Duke of Albany has accepted the office of Worshipful Master of the Royal Clarence Lodge, at Clare, Suffolk, for the ensuing year, and has appointed Major-General Cecil Ives, of Moyns Park, as his deputy.

The Duke of Cambridge had a dinner party of thirty-four at Gloucester House, Park-lane, on Tuesday.

The Duke of Cambridge has been elected president of a newly-formed Scottish National Artillery Association.

Mr. Charles J. Monk, M.P., Chancellor of the Diocese of Gloucester and Bristol, has contributed £200 to the fund being raised for bringing about the restoration of the see of Bristol.

The death Mrs. Johnstone Thomson, of Claremont, Lockerbie, places the burgh of Dumfries in the possession of a bequest of nearly £25,000, for the purpose of building almshouses for the widows of professional men.

The number of live stock landed at Liverpool last week from the United States and Canada was unusually small, while of sheep and fresh meat the arrivals were slightly in excess of the preceding week.

The annual meeting of the supporters of the Royal Ear Hospital was held on Tuesday at the Institution, in Frith-street, Soho. During 1883 there were 8000 attendances, at which nearly 2500 separate cases received careful treatment. Of these a large proportion was reported as practically cured, and many more alleviated. The financial condition of the hospital is flourishing.

### NOVELS.

Young and handsome doctors of medicine, if any there be in real life, with high-sounding names like Armine St. Claire, if a name of the kind ever belonged to a live "general practitioner," may hear of something to their advantage or disadvantage, if they will listen in fancy to the conversations reported in the veracious pages of *Jane*: by E. Lynn Linton (Chatto and Windus), a novel in which an Adonis, named St. Claire, succeeds a comparative Caliban named Brown, as general practitioner in a certain place called Oakhurst, and becomes a prominent personage among the characters. It is agreed on all hands, among the women, that Dr. St. Claire is far too good-looking for his place; it will be agreed, among the men who read the book, that the women make a great fuss about nothing at all. However, the author is good enough to warn all readers that the hero, Dr. St. Claire, is not a man's man but a woman's man; and it is quite certain that women only will be able to understand the sort of "come, see, and conquer" power with which he is invested. He is beautiful, not handsome; delicate, not robust; altogether feminine rather than masculine; and he seems to have been accidentally placed by nature among the wrong sex. Whether he is clever in his profession is a matter for inference, though it might have been considered the main question: at any rate, it is not by his professional skill but chiefly by his eyes, with long, dark, curly lashes; by his hands, which are hardly large enough for his sex; and by his voice, with which he can sing melting melodies, that he recommends himself. He is, moreover, as pure as snow, and as moral as a missionary—perhaps a great deal more. At any rate, he makes three conquests in an incredibly short space of time, two in England, at Oakhurst, and one in Sicily, at Palermo, whither he has to go for his health. Of the three ladies, one, whom he really loves, is an English angel, as fine and admirable a study as ever novelist put on paper; but she belongs to a "county family," too high and mighty for a "country doctor," though she loves him with all her heart; the second, whom he cordially dislikes, is an English middle-aged lady of valetudinarian habits; and the third, whom, in a moment of forgetfulness, he is beguiled into loving after a very strong but transitory fashion, is half-English, half-Italian, wholly Southern in the violence of her good and evil impulses, the human she-panther of fiction, bearing a strong resemblance to the Guldare of Byron's poem. The third he marries; and the terrible results of the marriage are described by the novelist with almost hysterical force and passion. Here and there throughout the story stalks, as the villain of a melodrama on the stage, a mysterious Italian, of "Saracenic" aspect, with eyes like balls of fire, who loves the heroine in the hurricane and volcanic style which seems best adapted to her requirements, and who is ever at hand, when the evil spirit is upon her, with kind offers of his services and with the comforting assurance that, for love of her, all crimes are matters of equal and perfect indifference to him. Crime, however, she takes into her own hand, and what fearful penalty she pays, the reader of the novel will duly learn. The story contains one truly beautiful portrait, and several sketches skilfully and forcibly executed; it is by no means a pleasant tale, however, on the whole, and it is far more remarkable for violence than for power, for excitement than for interest.

Readers with plenty of time on hand may obtain rare gratification from *A Woman's Reason*: by William D. Howells (Edinburgh: David Douglas); and plenty of time is of essential importance, not so much because the perusal would be waste of time, if there were but little of it to spare, as because the little would not suffice for adequate appreciation of the work, so many and so minute are its points of excellence. It must be read as a delicate piece of mosaic or inlaid material must be studied, lest the exquisite execution should escape notice; for every infinitesimal piece of the analysis to which the characters are subjected, of the descriptions, of the dialogue, of the colouring, of the humorous light that plays over the whole composition, appears to have been the object of the most sedulous care, of the most laborious pains. So far as the humour is concerned, this labour is perhaps to be regretted; humour that is studied, or has the appearance of being studied, is much less effective than that which has at least the appearance of spontaneousness, and, unfortunately, it is in the matter of humour more than in any other that the art whereby art is concealed is the most difficult of attainment. Of true, spontaneous humour, however, there is in "A Woman's Reason," as in the author's other novels, not a little; and of power, of eloquence, of moral exposition, it is scarcely necessary to add, there is abundance. Of course the story is of American dye; and it will, for that reason, have the greater charm, the charm of what has not yet ceased to possess a certain modicum of novelty, a little of the prestige which belongs to the unknown, for the majority of English readers. The very policeman of Boston, though no doubt he bears a generic resemblance to a member of the Cis-atlantic "force," is not quite the same creature with quite the same "little ways"; and similar differences, with which we have not yet become contemptuously familiar, between other personages of corresponding positions in America and England are readily discernible, and tend to stimulate the reader's interest and curiosity. And as with the personages and their habits, so with the places, their scenery, and their customs; the American differ from the English just so much as to be novel and refreshing. As a story, "A Woman's Reason" undoubtedly hangs a little; there is scarcely any strong incident beyond one adventure or misadventure of the Robinson Crusoe kind, but, on the other hand, there is a succession of well and more than well delineated scenes, among which there is one that can be particularly recommended to persons who do not know what it is to be "trustee'd" in an American boarding-house, and another to persons who know nothing of American auctions and auctioneers. An English lord is introduced into the tale, and he receives better treatment from the author than from the heroine. The reason, however, is "a woman's reason," and it is impossible to find fault with the heroine for letting it prevail with her.

Sir Moses Montefiore has sent to the Lord Mayor for the Mansion House poor-box a cheque for £99, being £1 for each year of the venerable Baronet's age. At his request, the proposal to commemorate the centenary of Sir Moses will not be proceeded with at present.

In London last week 2721 births and 1578 deaths were registered. Allowing for increase of population, the births were 84, and the deaths 326, below the average numbers in the corresponding weeks of the last ten years. There were 5 deaths from smallpox, 42 from measles, 34 from scarlet fever, 16 from diphtheria, 69 from whooping-cough, 24 from enteric fever, and 10 from dysentery.

Baron Pollock, in the Queen's Bench Division, gave judgment, with costs, on Tuesday for the Bishop of Manchester in the action brought against him by Sir Percival Heywood, patron of the living of St. John the Evangelist, Miles Platting, for refusing to institute the Rev. H. Cowgill to the living till satisfied that he would discontinue the practices on account of which the former incumbent had been deprived.

### PREPARING FOR THE SESSION.

The significant passage in the official Court Circular of Sunday last respecting the state of her Majesty's health may be accepted as an intimation that the Queen will not open Parliament in person, but will intrust a knot of Royal Commissioners, as usual, with that duty. Her Majesty's Ministers meanwhile on Tuesday began the series of Cabinet Councils, at which the programme to be unfolded in the Queen's Speech will be definitively settled. What the leading Ministerial measures will be has been pretty generally forecasted; but supposition has been transformed into certainty by the frank statements made at Newcastle-on-Tyne by Mr. Chamberlain, and at Chelsea by Sir Charles Dilke. It is clear now that the Government will introduce a County Franchise Bill for the United Kingdom without a measure for the Redistribution of Seats (which proceeding will as plainly be opposed by the Conservative Party); and it is equally clear that the Ministry will present a London Municipality Bill, County Government and Local Taxation Bills, as well as the Merchant Shipping Bill, the urgent necessity for passing which the President of the Board of Trade earnestly insisted on at the gathering of the shipowners of Newcastle-on-Tyne. It is also noteworthy that this last-named measure was referred to by Mr. Forster on Monday evening, at the soirée of the Bradford Chamber of Commerce, as the only commercial bill of importance it was likely her Majesty's Government would seek to pass this year.

### CITY ECHOES.

WEDNESDAY EVENING.

The most prominent feature for investors is the increasing prostration of several leading classes of railway securities. As regards British descriptions, the Great Eastern dividend of 2½ per cent per annum, against 3½, was accompanied by a notice that as much as a million and a half of new preference capital was to be issued, half at once and half hereafter. The fall in the stock was sharp, while the stocks of many of the northern companies fell nearly as severely in connection with the state of trade and labour difficulties. Those concerned in American and certain Canadian railways have had a still more bitter experience. A few days since it was made known that a receiver had been appointed to the North River Construction Company. This company was formed to construct the New York, West Shore, and Buffalo Railway in association with the New York, Ontario, and Western Railway. These two lines were to rival Mr. Vanderbilt's New York Central, and to be worked in connection with the Grand Trunk of Canada. Mr. Vanderbilt has for several years been pitted against the Grand Trunk, but it was assumed that his new bridge over the St. Lawrence, his Canadian-Pacific connections, and some other scores would all be outset by the alien working of the "West Shore" and "Ontario" lines. The latter line has been working some time, and in the year ending with September, 1883, earned 1,350,000 dols. at an outlay of 1,200,000 dols. But while to September, 1881, there was represented to be a credit balance of 260,858 dols., and to September, 1882, of 535,545 dols., there is now admitted to be an indebtedness of 1,200,000 dols. How it has come about that in 1882-3 the balance brought in of 535,545 dols., and net earnings of 150,000 dols., have not only both disappeared, but that a debit balance of 1,200,000 dols. can have been accumulated, is not known. We only knew of dividends on 2,000,000 dols. of preference being paid for two years, which at 6 per cent represents 240,000 dols. On the supposition that my figures are correct (and I may presume them to be, I think), it is difficult to see how confidence in the present management can be continued. Very queer things take place here, but railway management of this kind is peculiar to America. The company has no bonded debt, but the share capital exceeds 60,000,000 dols. These shares are largely held here. They were sold in this market in 1881 at prices ranging up to 40, under every form of recommendation. A few weeks ago they were 20, and one day last week they were under 10.

The New York, West Shore, and Buffalo Railway is known here by the issue of Five per Cent Gold Bonds, under a first and only mortgage of 50,000,000 dols. Mr. Vanderbilt is credited with having acquired the indebtedness of the Construction Company, and by "putting the bailiff in" at a critical moment he is supposed to have planned sweeping the whole network of rival lines into his lap. So far off as we are, it is impossible to judge of the probabilities of such statements; but we know that greater things have been done, and it is not unlikely that the owners on this side of Buffalo bonds and Ontario shares may do as well in association with Mr. Vanderbilt as in opposition to him. The Ontario shareholders have certainly nothing to thank their present masters for, and the committee recently formed to protect them might do worse than declare their independence of the present board.

But the twenty-three thousand proprietors of Grand Trunk of Canada stocks have to look upon the contention from a totally different standpoint. They have been taught to believe that at a fair price nothing could be more to their interest than association with the New York, West Shore, and Buffalo road. They were thus to obtain compensation for the removing of the New York Central traffic, and to for ever gather and distribute their own traffic in the New York Central district. This prospect is not yet gone, and we may be sure that the Grand Trunk officials will strive very hard not to be beaten. To this struggle and to continued bad traffics are due the recent further downward movements in Grand Trunk stocks. The firmness in Canadian Pacific shares is due to the declaration of the Governor-General of Canada, at the opening of the Canadian Parliament, that plans had been matured, to still further associate the company with the Government.

T. S.

The Caledonian Challenge Shield was presented last Saturday to Corporal Caldwell, the champion shot of Scotland, at the Greenock Townhall, in the presence of a full muster of the 1st Renfrewshire Rifle Volunteers.

The Board of Trade have received through the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs a gold medal, which has been awarded by the Government of the United States of America to Captain John Kilgallen, of the British barque Eurydice, in recognition of his humanity in rescuing two seamen of the American schooner Wildfire, adrift at sea, July 8, 1883.

The serious drawback often felt by persons seeking a restoration of their health in the usual Continental "Health Resorts"—viz., the long and wearisome railway journey, has been practically overcome so far as the Riviera is concerned. The P. and O. Company have established a monthly service of their fine large steamers between Marseilles and London, so that visitors to the Riviera may now enjoy a pleasant and invigorating yachting trip, instead of the once dreaded shak-ing over railway metals. The same company have also extended their Eastern service by a special direct monthly steamer between Marseilles and Bombay, which is in connection at Suez with the regular mail service to the East.



THE MAGAZINES FOR JANUARY.

SECOND NOTICE.

*Macmillan* opens with a review of Sir Theodore Martin's life of Lord Lyndhurst—able enough, but dealing seriously with only one of the points raised by the biographer, who, it is shown, has failed to relieve Lyndhurst of the charge of having discarded his early opinions with suspicious readiness. Mrs. Oliphant's powerful story, "The Wizard's Son," increases in interest. "Camp Life on the Prairies" is a vivid picture of the solitary life of a young man in the wilderness; the monotony of his existence in his "dug out" among the sheep is relieved by an encounter with a puma and an attack by Indians, notwithstanding which recreations he finds any amount of overwork in the "rancho" preferable to sheep-keeping in the "camp." "The Literature of Introspection" is a very interesting essay, which promises a fuller notice of one of the books mentioned—the reverses and self-questionings of the Swiss professor Amiel. "The Bengal Indigo Planter and His System" is a vigorous statement of the ryot's side of the question, and is further remarkable for an eulogium on Lord Lytton as "one of the ablest and most keen-sighted of Viceroys into native character that India has ever seen."

The most weighty article in the *Nineteenth Century* is Mr. Herbert Spencer's "retrospect and prospect" of religion, the greatest curiosity Algernon Sidney's treatise on Love, now first printed from his MS. Mr. Spencer concludes for "the absolute certainty that he [man] is ever in presence of an Infinite and Eternal Energy, from which all things proceed." Algernon Sidney's essay, written during his retirement from public affairs under Cromwell's despotism, though quaint and stiff, contains many fine and eloquent things. It is news to hear that Socrates learned his philosophy from "Pictima" [Diotima?]. Mr. Magniac exposes the unreasonableness of M. de Lesseps's pretensions to a monopoly of canal making in the Isthmus; Sir Richard Cross makes excellent suggestions for the improvement of the homes of the poor; Sir Henry Parkes warns us powerfully against neglect of colonial wishes and feelings; and Sir Charles Duffy, under colour of vindicating the Irish against the imputation of ingratitude, rakes up every old grievance and adds a few new ones. Mr. J. W. Barclay, "apart from polygamy, which seems to me a temporary exorcism," gives a favourable account of Mormonism, which he thinks will probably be the dominant religion of the district where it has established itself. It may be so for a time, but it is impossible to conceive its persistence in an educated community. Dr. Jessopp's paper on daily life in a mediæval monastery is very interesting. Earl Cowper's sketch of Lord Melbourne is gracefully written, but adds nothing to our previous knowledge.

The one remarkable contribution to the *Contemporary* is "Vernon Lee's" brilliant essay on the outdoor poetry of the Middle Ages and the Renaissance. We cannot help feeling that her view of the Middle Ages is one-sided, and may question the position assigned to Lorenzo di Medici as the herald of the modern spirit in literature. But the article is wonderfully picturesque and eloquent; the descriptions of the Florentine citizen's country villa, and of the Arno in flood, are worthy of Ruskin. The Bishop of Carlisle's thoughts about apparitions will excite curiosity, but are such as must usually have occurred to thoughtful men, leaning just a very little bit more to credulity than to scepticism. The Earl of Carnarvon's views on annexation and confederation in Australia are also rather sound than original. The Rev. John Mackenzie contributes a really weighty paper on the disagreeable but inevitable subject of the Boers and natives in South Africa.

The fifth point of the "Radical programme," expounded in the *Fortnightly Review*, is less open to exception than the others. "Free schools" will plainly soon be a necessity. For the hundredth time, Mr. Goldwin Smith exposes the stock "nationalist" misrepresentations of Irish history. There is little really offensive in Sir Lepel Griffin's paper on the United States except the ill-judged title "A Visit to Philistia." It is surprising that this should have escaped editorial supervision. The article itself is dull and harmless. We do not care for Sir Lepel Griffin's tourist impressions of America, but should have heard him with pleasure on Indian affairs. Mr. Wedmore's article on "Phiz," and Professor Jebb's on the performance of the "Birds" at Cambridge, are, on the other hand, the productions of writers profoundly acquainted with their subjects. From Mr. Swinburne's fine quartet of sonnets, "Post Mortem," it may be gathered that someone has greatly angered him by a want of reticence in biography. But nobody has any reticence nowadays, and it is impossible to conjecture which particular offender may have excited Mr. Swinburne's wrath. In the multitude of malefactors there is safety.

Sir Stafford Northcote's essay on Liberal and Conservative finance in the *National Review* has been fully discussed by the daily press; and, although the papers on Redistribution and on Irish politics are well worth reading, and Miss Amy Layard's scraps from Venetian chronicles are entertaining, the number contains no other contribution of special mark except Mr. Alfred Austin's inquiry into "the divorce between literature and the stage." This Mr. Austin attributes mainly to the practice of writing plays to suit the idiosyncracies of popular actors, and acquits the men of letters altogether.

In *Temple Bar* "Belinda" reaches an unregretted conclusion, and a very promising story, "Peril," is commenced by the authoress of "The First Violin." "The Heiress of Glenmahowley," is a most amusing though farcical story of the adventures of two very commonplace youths in a remote part of Ireland. When Bob implores the heiress to "share with him the wild free life of a barrister," the situation is truly comic. The *Gentleman's Magazine* has for its new serial "Philistia," a story which deals largely in Socialism. The Sunday evening reception at the house of the leader of the London Socialists in a doubtful district of Marylebone is well described. Mr. Grant Allen proves snails to be as interesting as Mr. Darwin's worms; and Mrs. Linton compresses into narrow space some of the horrors of civil strife and religious persecution in mediæval Italy. The best contribution to a good number of *Belgravia* is an exciting story of an attempted train-wrecking in Colorado, called "The Denver Express." "Tragedy in Japan" describes the performance of a play of a very melodramatic stamp, called "The Forty-seven Ronins," which lasts a week, the curtain being bound to come down at half-past eleven every night, whatever part the representation may have reached. The spectators get through it by aid of potatoes of tea. "The Wearing of the Green," a new serial fiction by the author of "Love the Debt," is, as its name implies, a very Irish story.

The *Antiquarian Magazine* and the *Antiquary* continue their course successfully, especially the latter, with Mr. R. S. Poole's miniature treatise on the collection of coins, and Mr. J. H. Round's investigation of circumstances relating to Simon de Montfort. *Monkton* has a good paper on Pompeii, with beautiful restorations of antique life from designs by the Italian painter Scifoni. The *Science Monthly*, though small, is an exceedingly neat publication, full of scientific interest, and especially remarkable for the clearness and beauty of its illustrations.

CHIESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All communications relating to this department of the Paper should be addressed to the Editor, and have the word "Chess" written on the envelope.

**C S W** (Nottingham).—Lo! the poor Indian!—  
White:—K to Q R sq. R to Q sq. B's at K K 2nd and K R 6th. Pawns at K K 4th. K R 2nd, and Q R 2nd. (Seven pieces.)  
Black:—K to K 5th. Kt at K 6th. Pawns at K 4th and Q R 3rd. (Four pieces.)  
White to play, and mate in four moves.

**B G** (Cockermouth).—The solution of No. 1900 is 1. Kt to Q K sq. K to K 5th; 2. R to Q 6th. K moves; 3. Kt or B mates.

**J K** (Norwich).—Thanks; if correct it shall appear.

**O T C** (Cambridge).—Too elementary for publication.

**W B** (Stratford).—It is now under examination. You shall have a report soon.

**N T** (Twickenham).—The device employed in the problem is old-fashioned, and well known to solvers.

**F W** (Woodstock).—In the position described the Black King is en prise, a violation of the fundamental laws of the game. It does not matter whether the attacking is "planned" or not.

**Eusto** (Darlington).—If you refer to the numbers in which the problems appeared you will find your question answered.

**W H G** (Paisley).—W. W. Morgan, 553, Caledonian-road, supplies blank diagrams.

**T B E** (Dublin).—We have not seen the slips referred to. We note your wish about the problems, and, of course, intend to do so.

**O H B** (Richmond, Cape of Good Hope).—In No. 2036 the defence to 1. R to K sq is 1. P to K 3rd.

**J W** (Barnstable, U.S.A.).—No. 2070 can be solved only in the way published by us.

**J C** (Glasgow).—It appears below, and we shall be glad to receive many like it.

**J A R** (Baltimore).—Your letter by the truly "Celtic" came to hand last week. We are much indebted to you for reports of the champion's visit to your city.

**CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF J. DETINA'S PROBLEM** received from E. I. G. of Nos. 2067, 2068, and 2069 from O. H. Bate (Richmond, Cape of Good Hope); of No. 2074, from G. R. London (Richmond, U.S.A.); of No. 2075 from Emile Frau; of No. 2076, from Rev. John Willis (Barnstable, U.S.A.); of No. 2078, from Emile Frau, G. R. May, W. C. H. D. Hiddle, Swindon, Currier, E. J. G. Edmund Field, T. Brandreth, David Guthrie, John Pickering, L. Desanges, Rudolph Ring (Frankfurt), E. O. J. H. G. Gollinson, L. H. Johnstone, William Porter, Polytechniker, F. M. (Edinburgh), H. Tudor (Lancashire), Charles Stuart (Nice), Jumbo, E. S. Dodd, Carl Friedeisen, W. F. R. (Swansea), W. Lionel Davy, and A. B. Wyon.

**CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 2077** received from H. B. J. H. Piper, Kel. T. Peacock, S. Lowndes, J. Sharswood, Ernest Sharswood, C. T. Salisbury, Carmen and Richard Eggert (Hamburg), L. H. Johnstone, H. Blacklock, W. Dewar, H. K. Ardrey, Jupiter Junior, R. L. Southwell, J. Gaskin (Reims), Shadforth, R. Worters, E. P. Vulliamy, William Porter, L. Falcon (Antwerp), Ben Nevis, L. L. Greenaway, Aaron Harper, Polytechniker, O. Tudor Craig, A. B. Wyon, F. M. (Edinburgh), W. Hillier, R. J. Vines, Joseph Ainsworth, H. Wardell, E. H. Brooks, Edmund Field, B. H. O. (Salisbury), G. H. Payne, Emile Frau (Darlington), E. Casella (Paris), R. T. Kemp, A. M. Porter, L. Wyman, Thomas Waters, J. H. (Edinburgh), Raymond, Hereward, J. T. W. F. F. (Brussels), A. Schuncke, Z. Ingold, E. L. G. N. S. Harris, R. Gray, C. S. Cox, F. W. Christie, G. Stewart Wood, W. Hiddle, E. O. J. James Pickering, H. Z. W. Kirby, J. G. Anstie, F. Ferris, R. Tweidell, S. Bullen, Julia Short, Rev. W. Anderson (Old Romney), A. and H. Haines, William Miller (Cork), O. Darnley, A. W. Scrutton, C. W. Milson, Jumbo, Leslie Lachlan, Exp. A. H. Mann, J. Robert Anning, F. and G. Howitt (Norwich), N. H. Muller, T. G. Ware, F. Kenney, Alpha, E. Londen, Smurth, Swindon, D. W. Kell, Otto Fuldner (Ghent), B. Green (Cockermouth), T. H. Holdron, H. H. Noyes, Carl Friedeisen, J. R. (Blyth), J. J. Oridan, Dr. F. St. W. F. R. (Swansea), W. H. Easton, Currier, W. P. Breach, Emile Frau, John Hodgson, Vina Marino (Havre), L. H. Johnstone (Havre), Porteno (Havre), K. (Bridgewater), New Forest, Ernest, B. Leech, G. E. May, Jinks Brown, and G. F. Shieriff.

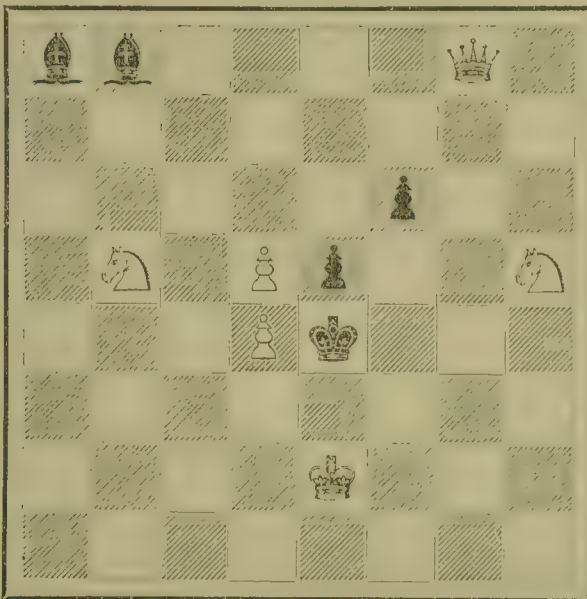
SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 2076.

WHITE. BLACK.  
1. Q to K R 5th. Any move.  
2. Q mates accordingly.

PROBLEM No. 2079.

By JOHN CRUM (Glasgow).

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in three moves.

We are indebted to the courtesy of a correspondent for a copy of the *Louisville Argus* containing an account of Dr. Zukertort's visit to that city, and one of a number of games played by the champion *sans voir* and simultaneously. In the game selected for publication, Dr. ZUKERTORT was opposed by Colonel ISAAC H. TRABUE, who scored a victory on the occasion.

(Finchett's Defence.)

WHITE (Dr. Z.)	BLACK (Col. T.)	WHITE (Dr. Z.)	BLACK (Col. T.)
1. P to K 4th	1. P to K 4th	16. Kt takes Kt	Kt takes P (at B 2nd)
2. P to Q 4th	P to K 2nd	17. Kt takes P	Kt to K 4th
3. B to Q 3rd	P to K 3rd	18. Kt to B 6th (ch)	K to B sq
4. Kt to K R 3rd	P to K R 3rd	19. B to K 2nd	B to R 3rd
5. Castles	Kt to K B 3rd	20. Q Kt to Q 5th	P to Q B 3rd
6. P to K B 3rd	P to Q 3rd	21. B to K 4th (ch)	K to Kt sq
7. P to Q B 4th	Kt to Q B 3rd	22. Kt to B 3rd	B to K 6th
8. B to K 3rd	P to K R 4th	23. Kt to K R 6th	Q to R 5th
9. Kt to Q B 3rd	P to K R 3rd	24. Q takes P (ch)	K to R 2nd
10. P to K B 4th	P takes P	25. Q takes Kt	B takes R (ch)
11. Kt takes P	P to K R 4th	26. K to B sq	Q takes B
12. P to Q 5th	Kt to K 4th	27. Kt to B 6th	Q to R 5th
13. P takes P	K Kt to Kt 6th	28. Kt to Q sq	Q R to K B sq
14. P takes P (ch)	K to Q 2nd	29. Kt takes B	R takes Kt,
15. B to K B 2nd	Kt takes B		

and White resigned.

The *Argus* reporter's commentary on this game will probably have more interest for the general public than any scientific analysis, and we therefore append it:—

"THE BATTLE-FIELD."

"The game was well fought on both sides, there being no mistakes—no bad plays. Zukertort had the move and attack; Trabue received it—never tried to check it; all was as Zukertort wished it. He carried Trabue's centre by storm, swept all of Trabue's King's infantry and cavalry from the board, and drove the King from his palace with Pawns. The fleeing King took shelter in Queen's Castle's 2nd; he left a clear field behind him, and his flight and that clear field proved to be Zukertort's Waterloo. Was this calculated? was it accidental? or was it chance? When Zukertort had driven Trabue into the last ditch, Trabue threw his left flank on Zukertort's King's position, and, before Zukertort could defend it, Trabue's heavy pieces forced Zukertort to surrender, having had twenty-nine rounds. Upon analysing the game, it appeared to be the best fought on both sides yet recorded. Victory seemed in favour of Zukertort as late as the twenty-second move; but Zukertort could not keep up the attack, and retreat always has its doom. The *Argus* may, in conclusion, add that this game is at once a study and a problem; and Louisville is to be congratulated on the result."

We regret to record the suspension of *For Tid*, the Copenhagen paper from which we have frequently quoted excellent problems. Its death may be ascribed to lack of currency and defective circulation.

In a match played on the 10th inst. the Westminster Bank House Club defeated a team from the London and Westminster Bank, by 5 to 3.

A complimentary dinner was given on Monday night by his colleagues to Professor Sir Richard Owen, on the occasion of his retirement from the office of superintendent of the department of natural history in the British Museum. About seventy officers, including most of the keepers of both branches of the museum at South Kensington and Bloomsbury, sat down to dinner, which was served in the Queen's saloon at the Holborn Restaurant, Dr. Bond, principal librarian, in the chair.

OBITUARY.

THE EARL OF BANTRY.

The Right Hon. William Henry Hare Hedges-White, M.A. Cambridge, third Earl of Bantry, Viscount Berehaven, Viscount and Baron Bantry, one of the Representative Peers, died on the 15th inst. at Bantry, county Cork. He was born Nov. 10, 1801, the second son of Richard, first Earl of Bantry, by Margaret Anne, his wife, daughter of William, first Earl of Linstowel, and succeeded his brother, the second Earl, July 16, 1868. He had previously assumed, by Royal License, in 1840, the prefix surname of Hedges, in addition to his patronymic, White. He was formerly Lieutenant-Colonel W. Cork Artillery, and served as High Sheriff of the county of Cork in 1848. His Lordship married, April 16, 1845, Jane, youngest daughter of Mr. Charles John Herbert, of Muckross, Killarney, and leaves an only son, William Henry Hare, Viscount Berehaven, now fourth Earl of Bantry, born in 1854, and three surviving daughters, the eldest, Olivia, married, in 1871, to Lord Ardilaun.

SIR G. T. F. SHUCKBURGH, BART.

Sir George Thomas Francis Shuckburgh, ninth Baronet, of Shuckburgh, county Warwick, J.P. and D.L., Major late Scots Fusilier Guards, Knight of the Legion of Honour and of the Medjidie, died on the 12th inst. He was born in 1829, the only son of Sir Francis Shuckburgh, eighth Baronet, by Anne Maria Draycott, his wife, daughter of Mr. Peter Denys, and represented the very ancient family of Shuckburgh, settled at Shuckburgh since the commencement of the twelfth century. The baronetcy was granted at the Restoration to John Shuckburgh, son and heir of the gallant Cavalier Richard Shuckburgh, M.P. for Warwickshire. The gentleman

whose death we record entered the Army in the Scots Fusilier Guards, and served in the Crimea, where he was severely wounded, and where he gained a medal with four clasps, the Legion of Honour, and the Medjidie. He succeeded his father Oct. 29, 1876, and married, June 24, 1879, Ida Florence Geraldine, only daughter of the Rev. Frederick W. Robertson, by whom he leaves two sons. The elder, now Sir Stewley Frederick Draycott Shuckburgh, tenth Baronet, born in 1880.

SIR E. SYNGE, BART.

Sir Edward Synge, third Baronet, of Lislee Court, county Cork, J.P. and D.L., died on the 13th inst., at Nice, aged seventy-four. He was the eldest son of Sir Edward Synge, second Baronet, and succeeded his father July 22, 1813. In the following year he served as High Sheriff for county Cork. He married, first, Feb. 16, 1836, Margaret Jemima, youngest daughter of Mr. Owen Saunders, of Largay, county Cavan; and secondly, Aug. 18, 1846, Anne, only daughter of Mr. Henry Irwin, of Streamstown, county Sligo. By the former (who died Nov. 14, 1845) he had four daughters only. The title consequently devolves on his next

brother, now Sir Noah-Hill-Neale Synge, fourth Baronet, who was born Feb. 5, 1811, and married, in 1846, Catherine, daughter of Mr. Stephen Vincent.

SIR D. RUSSELL.

General Sir David Russell, K.C.B., Colonel of the 8th Regiment, died on the 16th inst., at 3, Elvaston-place, aged seventy-four. He was eldest son of Colonel James Russell, of Woodside, Stirlingshire, by Mary, his wife, daughter of Mr. John Stirling, of Kippendavie, Perthshire, and entered the Army in 1837. The rank of General dates from 1877. He served in the Indian Mutiny in 1857, commanded the 5th Brigade at the Relief of Lucknow, was severely wounded, and mentioned in despatches, and received a medal, with clasp. He was also nominated K.C.B. in 1871. Sir David was in command of the South-Eastern District from 1868 to 1872.

SIR W. H. POLAND.

Sir William Henry Poland, Knt., died at his residence, Blackheath, on the 17th inst. He was born in 1797, the son of Mr. Peter Raymond Poland, of London, and was married, in 1820, to his cousin, Sophia, daughter of Mr. John George Poland, which lady died in 1863. He was a Commissioner of the Lieutenancy for the City of London, and served as Sheriff of London and Middlesex in 1830-1, and in the latter year received knighthood.

We have also to record the deaths of—

Mr. Charles William Wood, Q.C., Benchet of Lincoln's Inn, on the 13th inst. He was born in 1814, called to the Bar in 1843, and appointed Q.C. 1872.

Mr. Arthur Burdett, of Coolfin, King's County, and Ballymany, in the county of Tipperary, J.P., High Sheriff of the former county in 1877, at his residence, near Banagher, on the 16th inst., aged sixty-nine.

The Hon. and Rev. Arthur Chetwynd Talbot, M.A., Rural Dean, Rector of Church Eaton and Ingestre, Staffordshire, on the 13th inst., aged seventy-nine. He was third son of Charles, second Earl Talbot, K.G., at one time Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, and brother of Henry John, third Earl Talbot and eighteenth Earl of Shrewsbury.

Mr. Charles John Wilkinson, Recorder of Rangoon, son of Captain J. J. Wilkinson, R.N. He was called to the Bar in 1859, and, after practising in India, was successively Acting Administrator-General of Bengal, Judge of the Chief Court, Lahore, Acting Judge of the High Court of Calcutta, and Recorder of Rangoon.

Mr. Francis Holl, A.R.A., the well-known engraver, on the 14th inst., at Elm House, Melford, near Godalming, in his sixty-ninth year. Mr. Holl for many years past had been employed by her Majesty in engraving portraits of the Royal family. His best-known works are his large engravings of "Coming of Age" and "The Railway Station," after Mr. W. P. Frith's well-known pictures, and "The Stocking Loom," after that of Mr. Elmore, R.A. He also executed the engravings in Sir Theodore Martin's "Life of the Prince Consort." Mr. Holl was elected an Associate of the Royal Academy just twelve months ago. He was the father of Mr. Frank Holl, R.A. His Portrait was given in our Number for May 12, last year.





1. The Beaumont Tunnelling Machine breaking down the final barrier of rock.

2. Back View of Machine, showing the boring head.

3. The Directors passing through to Birkenhead.

COMPLETION OF THE MERSEY TUNNEL AT LIVERPOOL.





THE BURMESE WHITE ELEPHANT, "TOUNG TALOUNG."

Imported by Mr. BARNUM.



## MR. P. T. BARNUM.

The renowned American exhibitor and conductor of public celebrities, Mr. Phineas Taylor Barnum, of New York, who some time ago became the possessor of our favourite elephant "Jumbo," has now made amends by lending his Burmese "white elephant" to the Zoological Society of London, before it goes across the Atlantic. Mr. Barnum's diverse achievements are well-known in Europe, as well as in the United States; he is not merely the most enterprising and successful of showmen, but has been the clever manager of American business for several eminent public singers, actresses, and lecturers, who have visited that country. His autobiography, "Struggles and Triumphs," written in 1882, is a very amusing book, a cheap edition of which is published by Messrs. Ward and Lock. He was born in 1810, in Connecticut, and started early as a showman, exhibiting an aged negress, supposed to have been the nurse of General Washington. In 1841, he became proprietor of the "American Museum" at New York. He soon afterwards discovered the famous little man, Charles Stratton, who became known all over the world as "General Tom Thumb," and brought him to Europe in 1844, when he was introduced to Queen Victoria, and to other Royal personages. In 1850 he engaged Jenny Lind to sing in 150 concerts or oratorios, for £200 each performance, accompanied by Sir Julius Benedict, who received £5000 in all, and Signor Belletti, who was paid £2500. He afterwards conducted the concerts of Miss Catherine Hayes, and was connected with the theatrical career of Sarah Bernhardt. "Barnum's Great Asiatic Caravan, Museum, and Menagerie," with ten elephants, was started in 1851. His "Great Travelling World's Fair and Hippodrome," from 1871 to 1876, was still more successful. It has been followed by the "Barnum and London Circus," usually called "the Greatest Show on Earth." His New York Museum was burnt down in 1865, but was rebuilt in a magnificent style, in Broadway. He calculates that ninety millions of people have visited his different exhibitions. The town of Bridgeport, where he resides, has been presented by him with a beautiful public park. He is a strict teetotaler, and a great moralist, and has lectured to seven hundred audiences upon the conduct of life. The portrait is from a photograph by Mr. Brand, of Chicago.



MR. PHINEAS TAYLOR BARNUM, OF NEW YORK,  
PROPRIETOR OF THE "WHITE ELEPHANT."

itude with which the lines and levels were laid, not being out so much as an inch. This is almost, if not quite, unparalleled in the annals of engineering. The engineers of the company are Mr. James Brunlees, past President of the Institution of Civil Engineers, and Mr. Charles Douglas Fox, both eminent in their profession; assisted by Mr. Irvine and Mr. Davidson, the Resident Engineers, under whose personal superintendence the lines and levels were taken. We may again remark some of the more important consequences that will ensue on the Mersey Railway being open for traffic. In the first place, it will bring into immediate and rapid communication the residents of Birkenhead and the Wirral Peninsula with Liverpool, instead of having to rely upon the Mersey ferries as a means of access to each other, or upon the railway via Runcorn, a distance of over thirty miles, as is the case now. There will be frequent trains running through the tunnel, carrying passengers from the centre of Liverpool in five or six minutes. These trains will be commodious, well lighted, and ventilated. This passenger traffic will be enormous; and it is estimated that if half the number who cross by the ferries avail themselves of the railway a handsome dividend will be earned for the shareholders. Looking now at the Mersey Railway from a national view, its importance as the

connecting link between the network of railways on the Lancashire side of the river and the joint railway at Birkenhead, and so with the South of England and the whole of Wales, is at once apparent. On the Liverpool side of the river there are the London and North-Western Railway, the Great Northern Railway, the Midland Railway, the Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire Railway, and the Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway; while on the Birkenhead side are the Great Western Railway and the London and North-Western Railway from Chester. We cannot doubt that there is an immense traffic of passengers and goods awaiting the opening of the tunnel, and it will be only limited by the carrying capacity of the line.

Mr. Gladstone on a recent occasion, when addressing his tenants at Hawarden, enlarged upon the Mersey Tunnel, as being the means of developing the resources, agricultural and mineral, of North Wales, by bringing that district into more direct communication with Liverpool, which he considers the natural metropolis of North Wales. The same views have been enunciated by him on former occasions, both in and out of Parliament. All these considerations tend to demonstrate that by the Mersey Railway a real want is supplied, and this long-deferred project is now within measurable distance of completion. It is anticipated that trains will be running before the close of the present year; and there can be little doubt that this enterprise will realise the expectations of the shareholders and of all connected with the undertaking.

The first passage under the Mersey by the tunnel was made last week by a party of visitors and directors, headed by the chairman of the company, Mr. H. C. Raikes, M.P., Major Isaac, and the engineer, Mr. Brunlees. When the company, dressed in oilskins, had gathered in front of the last remaining portion to be cut away, Colonel Beaumont's boring-machine was set to work, and in twenty minutes the last obstruction was cleared. The party then continued their journey from Liverpool to Birkenhead, where they arrived safe. Congratulatory speeches were made by Mr. Raikes, Major Isaac, and others. About 900 yards of the tunnel have been bricked and finished, but 600 yards still remain to be arched, and in various sections there is still a considerable amount of rock to be excavated. With the other portions of the tunnel, both on the Liverpool and Birkenhead sides of the river, rapid progress is being made.

## THE MERSEY TUNNEL AT LIVERPOOL.

A precise description of this great work, by which Liverpool is connected with Birkenhead and the suburbs on the Cheshire side, was given in our Journal some time ago. The tunnel is not yet completed, but the passage under the river has been successfully bored from shore to shore. The directors were enabled to walk through it, crossing from Liverpool to Birkenhead, on Thursday week. All those who have been associated with this undertaking may now be congratulated on the good fortune that has rewarded their labours. Foremost amongst them is to be mentioned Major Isaac, who has left no stone unturned to accomplish the object he has in view—the success of the Mersey Railway. The works have been carried out by Mr. John Waddell, of Edinburgh, the great railway contractor, on the most substantial scale and with remarkable energy. Colonel Beaumont, R.E., has eclipsed all previous efforts by the successful operation of his boring-machine. Not the least interesting feature connected with this undertaking is the extreme exact-

## THE MANSION HOUSE JUVENILE BALL.

The Lady Mayoress gave a juvenile ball at the Mansion House, on Wednesday week, to about twelve hundred guests, including the children and their parents. Most of the younger ones were in fancy dresses. The quaint costumes, the bright colours, and the variety of characters assumed, made a pretty spectacle. It was pleasant to observe the thorough enjoyment with which the little folk danced and witnessed the different performances. The hostess was attended by her knight clad in a complete suit of armour. There was a performance by the Royal Marionettes in the Egyptian Hall; after which dancing commenced to the music of the Honourable Artillery Company's Band. At nine o'clock, M. Provo exhibited some clever balancing and juggling feats, concluding with a performance on the silver wire, à la Blondin. At a later hour, in the state drawing-room, the three Misses Webling gave several dramatic recitals in costume, including a scene from the "School for Scandal," and a selection from "Henry V."



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112.. £350 | Class 114.. £356 | Class 116.. £362 | Class 118.. £368 | Class 120.. £374 | Class 122.. £380 | Class 124.. £386 | Class 126.. £392 | Class 128.. £398 | Class 130.. £404 | Class 132.. £410 | Class 134.. £416 | Class 136.. £422 | Class 138.. £428 | Class 140.. £434 | Class 142.. £440 | Class 144.. £446 | Class 146.. £452 | Class 148.. £458 | Class 150.. £464 | Class 152.. £470 | Class 154.. £476 | Class 156.. £482 | Class 158.. £488 | Class 160.. £494 | Class 162.. £500 | Class 164.. £506 | Class 166.. £512 | Class 168.. £518 | Class 170.. £524 | Class 172.. £530 | Class 174.. £536 | Class 176.. £542 | Class 178.. £548 | Class 180.. £554 | Class 182.. £560 | Class 184.. £566 | Class 186.. £572 | Class 188.. £578 | Class 190.. £584 | Class 192.. £590 | Class 194.. £596 | Class 196.. £602 | Class 198.. £608 | Class 200.. £614 | Class 202.. £620 | Class 204.. £626 | Class 206.. £632 | Class 208.. £638 | Class 210.. £644 | Class 212.. £650 | Class 214.. £656 | Class 216.. £662 | 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DRAWN BY R. C. WOODVILLE.

"Always remember that while I live you have a friend in Marcella Vince."

## BERNA BOYLE.

BY MRS. J. H. RIDDELL,

AUTHOR OF "GEORGE GEITH," "THE SENIOR PARTNER," ETC.

### CHAPTER VII.



ELL, this is a place!"

It was Mrs. Boyle who spoke, and she had for audience only that insignificant person, her daughter.

"Little feeling as your father ever had for anybody but himself, I think if he

knew his widow was exiled like that girl Elizabeth I read about once, to such a Siberia as Clear Stream Cottage, even he would rise up from his grave and try to do justice by a woman who did her duty

by him only too well. Early and late I'm sure I was at him to mend his ways."

Berna made no answer while her mother fired this volley over her head; she was unpacking a box, and she did not look up, lest some bullet in mid career should pierce her brain.

Further, if there were a girl who had learned, in the bitterest school of experience human beings can attend, the beauty of

silence and the foolishness of speech, that girl was Berna Boyle.

"Some women might not mind it," continued the widow. "Now there's that Miss Craig we saw at the Whitefords. 'I'll be bound she'd consider herself made, if anybody said he'd pay the rent of a house like this for her, let alone offer to put a few things in the rooms to make them habitable; but then she never knew the meaning of a different sort of life. By what I can understand, she and her old father—he was some sort of a minister near Derry—never saw anybody but poor fisher people, year out year in; never went about the world, or put themselves in the way of getting into good society. You might tell by her manners she had never been further than three miles from home."

"I thought her rather a nice person—homely, but quiet."

"Oh! she's quiet enough, I grant you, and that's the very reason what would content her wouldn't content me. She knows no better than to sit sewing or knitting the live-long day, without a soul to speak to, or a thing to see. Since I have been standing here, Berna, I have not beheld man, woman, or child pass along the lane but an old fellow driving a donkey-cart."

"But the place is so sweet, mamma," pleaded the girl.

"Of its size, I never saw so pretty a cottage."

"I have nothing so much to say against it, if it wasn't, in a manner of speaking, on the coast of Africa. There's not a creature to pass even the time of day to. Then, the rooms are that small you might reach a book off the opposite wall while you're sitting with your feet on the fender. What we're to do here in the winter, alone with ourselves and old Ruth,

goodness only knows, for I don't. And to tell me I'm not to be going into Bellast or calling at Richard Vince's office! It's a crying shame, and I don't care who hears me! It's a crying shame—just as if I had some disease on me like leprosy, only worse, or the mark of Cain stamped deep in my forehead. If I'd committed a murder, I couldn't have been worse treated. What have I done? oh! what have I done, to be sent down to a place where there's not even a scullery to the kitchen, nor a bit of grass where we could feed a cow? (Milk itself does give a feeling of plenty about a house.) If we got one, and tethered her on the slope there—the grazing would not last her a day, and she'd be slipping into the stream and breaking her leg, maybe. What's that you say? Don't I think you had better try to tidy up the room a little? Why of course I do. If I wasn't so tired I can hardly drag myself along the passage, I'd have turned to myself and made it fit for anybody to come into; not, goodness knows, that there's much use making anything look well here. Nobody will ever come to such an out-of-the-way hole."

"For our own pleasure, mamma, we may as well have things as comfortable as possible."

"Ah! and indeed it's little pleasure or comfort we need ever look for here. If only I had felt that I dare trust you with that money, we wouldn't have been here as we are this minute. I shall always say it was Richard Vince's wife brought bad luck for us in her hand that day. I wonder if I'll ever forget the shock I got. Why, an infant in arms might have knocked me down."

"Don't think of it," entreated Berna, "and really Mrs. Vince has been most kind."



"Oh! yes, you're sure to say that, taking part against your own mother. You'll be telling me next, I suppose, the woman is handsome. Why she's as dark as a negro; how could she miss being, when her own grandmother was a black. That was the one brought the great fortune into the Carpenter family Theoph spent in sinful extravagance—driving four-in-hands and giving dinner parties where you might have swum in the wine. Well, well; wilful waste you know—not that the saying came true with me, for a more careful, saving woman never married herself to sorrow and poverty. What in all the wide world do you see out there?—staring as if your great eyes were starting out of your head! My gracious goodness, girl! lay down that duster, and be off and see if you can't make yourself look a bit decent; and look here, Berna, tell Ruth to slip on a clean cap and a white apron before she opens the gate to Mrs. Vince. Who, in the name of wonder, would have thought of her coming down? I wish she had stayed away. No less than a pair would content her, either"; and so Mrs. Boyle murmured on to space, for Berna had vanished.

Fortune favours the brave. Mrs. Vince could on occasion be very brave, and the fickle goddess rewarded her.

Early on the morning following Mr. Vince's ignominious defeat, she ordered round her brougham and, dressed in rich though plain apparel, drove straight to Cunningham's Hotel. Spite of Mrs. Boyle's verdict, Mrs. Vince was a very handsome woman. Unlike the widow's, her beauty had not faded with the years—quite the contrary; the tints of a somewhat ungenial summer mellowed under a gracious sun of late prosperity into the rich hues of a glorious autumn. She was large, tall, commanding of aspect, dark—though not in the way Mrs. Boyle implied—with blue-black hair coiled into great masses at the back of her head, straight black brows, eyes of the truest, deepest violet, a decided nose, a wide mouth which could expand into a frank, pleasant smile, firm chin, head well poised on a round, shapely throat—a woman who looked best in sweeping velvets and trailing silks, wrapped up in costly furs, or gathering rich laces round her portly figure.

Armed for conquest, she found no one to conquer—no one but poor Berna, who had been left at home by her mother to see the luggage was not meddled with, and also perhaps by fate in order that Mrs. Vince might see what sort of stuff the girl was made of.

Though young, Berna had served her time in the social workshop, and knew who was who and what was what.

As a kindred spirit, Mrs. Vince surveyed her with astonishment.

"Groat heavens!" she thought. "Here is a creature out of whom one might evolve anything—anything. God grant some of my own children may attain to her stature."

True, the girl was timid; but as her shyness proceeded from no lack of breeding, but rather from the misery caused by that constant blister her mother never would allow to close, there were minutes when nature asserted itself, and the true Berna—who had been so loved by the lonely old lady living in desolate state near Cheltenham, and who had ridden beside her father into the wild fastnesses of Mayo—peeped through the barred windows of the prison-house to which she was, by her own loyal choice, consigned.

For many a weary day, spent in battling with her young vehement grief and listening to her mother's senseless complaints and maundering conversation, she had not spoken to any woman of her own rank in life.

From Mrs. Boyle, as from a plague, even the kindest and most tolerant of her own sex, if well bred, fled appalled. Sympathy withered in her presence; charity wide enough to consort with sinners and carry sweet words of hope and help into dark dens of wickedness, could not pardon the faults thrust as virtues in its face.

There was pity for Berna—but "society" felt that daughter could not be dissociated from mother, more especially in a case where the daughter, turning her back on the Boyles, elected to cast in her lot "with that horrible woman."

"Despite her external refinement, there must be a great vein of commonness in the girl, or she never could continue to live with Mrs. Boyle": so argued the world.

Even before Mr. Boyle's death this was said, and after that accident, which left Berna fatherless, the words were spoken more frequently and with greater emphasis.

"My dear," exclaimed Mrs. Vince, after they had talked on many subjects, "we must be friends. Come and stay at Craigvallen for a time, and let us get thoroughly acquainted."

Then, in a moment, a black, gloomy cloud swept the tender sunshine off Berna's face.

"Thank you," she murmured; "you are very kind; but I do not think"—; and as their eyes met she stopped suddenly, while a torrent of painful colour dyed her shamed cheeks and forehead.

For once Mrs. Vince proved unequal to the occasion. She had forgotten—as nearly as possible she had walked into a pitfall of her own digging—but for Berna, she could scarcely have escaped the peril. As it was, the danger had been too imminent for her instantly to regain self-possession, and she was just considering what kind word she could say that might enable her to back gracefully out of the dilemma, when the door opened, and Mrs. Boyle appeared. Mrs. Boyle, flushed, excited, exhausted, yet still with a certain glow of victory about her whole person, which indicated a belief on her part that she had not again traversed the scenes of her early victories "for nothing." Towards Mrs. Vince her manner was defiant, while familiar.

"I hope you haven't been waiting long," she began, after she had coldly received Mrs. Vince's first friendly advances, and, as she afterwards remarked to her daughter, taught that lady "to keep back a bit." "Berna's not much of a one to talk. As the morning turned out fine, I thought I'd let some of my friends know I had come back again."

"It must be a considerable time since you saw any of them," said Mrs. Vince, politely, merely by way of saying something.

"That's true enough—but time wouldn't make any difference to my friends—friends aren't like relations, you know, ready to turn the cold shoulder the minute they get up in the world. Not but what some of the people I was acquainted with when I was a girl have got on as well as they could desire. There's the Pims, now," added the widow, turning to Berna, as though that young person had been acquainted from childhood with the celebrated family thus suddenly introduced on the carpet; "Miss Sheill tells me they have got that rich they scarcely know what to do with their money. The uncle has built himself a house fit for any nobleman at Hollywood, and they are all living together there till Mr. Pim gets possession of the estate of Doch-na-Beg, that belonged to the great Dublin barrister Shane Ross. Many a time I've heard my father talk of him, and the way he could turn any witness inside out in less than five minutes. Mr. Pim has paid for the place long enough ago, but there's an end of a lease or something to run out before he can get possession."

"Doch-na-Beg commands a beautiful view of the Lough," said Mrs. Vince, seeing Berna was temporarily stricken dumb.

"You need not tell me that," answered Mrs. Boyle.

"William Pim's the man to have everything of the best.

That was always his way—and no blame to him either, if he could afford it! I did not see anybody but Miss Sheill though, Berna. The Whitefords are down at the shore, old Mr. Campbell is not expected to live, and the Dowies have fever in the house. Matilda Sheill wouldn't have been in town herself only she's got a cough you'd be frightened to hear, and is forced to stop in her own room. She *was* glad to see me. She couldn't believe her ears when the servant told her Mrs. Boyle was below. 'Why,' she said, 'you don't look a day older! If it wasn't for the weeds you've on, I'd think you were Milly Vince I had such fine goings-on with at Ballyclare stepped in to see me!' I did not tell her I could not return the compliment. It is astonishing how she has altered. She is not so many years older than me, yet she looks quite a middle-aged woman."

Mrs. Vince felt she could not smile, even mentally, her pity for Berna was so intense.

"But she has lost none of her merry ways," proceeded Mrs. Boyle, who believed she was planting daggers in the heart of Richard's "grand wife" by directing her conversation to Ulick Boyle's daughter; "she's just as heartsome as ever—to have heard us, you'd have thought we weren't more than twelve years old—it was 'Do you mind this?' and 'Have you forgotten that?' We were in fits of laughing all the time, and 'Tilda not able to speak, almost, for the coughing; all her lament was she couldn't help me look for lodgings. Oh! such a hunt as I've had since I left her—up one street and down another—and the price they ask for the smallest room would eat up our whole income. Never did I come across such a set of harpies—one worse nor another. They all took me for English by my accent; and, indeed, I told one of them, after the extortion I had listened to, I felt ashamed to call myself Irish. Everything extra, for all the world like England, only dirtier. I heard, though, on my way home, of some decent lodgings in the Ormeau-road, that I'd have gone to see, only I felt my knees giving under me. I was told of them by a crossing-sweeper in Arthur-street who minded my father well. I asked him"—but what Mrs. Boyle asked or the gentleman who "minded" her father answered will never be known on this side heaven, for just at that point the widow suddenly paused, thrust her hand in her pocket, turned first red then white, and finally, as she afterwards told Miss Sheill, "Let a screech out of her you might have heard up at the New Jail," which caused Mrs. Vince to start to her feet with more celerity than she had ever before displayed.

"We're done for now, Berna; we're done for now," cried Mrs. Boyle, in an hysterical falsetto. "I'm a lost and ruined woman;" after vouchsafing which lucid explanation she would have rushed down stairs and into the street had Mrs. Vince not seized her by the shoulder.

"What on earth is the matter?" inquired that lady, almost breathless with surprise and terror.

"It's a matter of two hundred and seventy-eight pounds," screamed Mrs. Boyle, as furiously as if "Richard's wife" had been the thief. "Let me go, I bid you. Why do you hinder me, and my good money lying there out in the street? Let me go, woman. Don't you hear me?" and striking Mrs. Vince's hand a smart blow with her clenched fist, the widow released herself; and, crape strings, which she had unfastened, streaming loose, and shawl falling from her shoulders, fled madly from the room.

"Stay where you are," said Mrs. Vince to Berna, as the girl was about to follow; "you can do no good."

"You do not know where your mother is," she said; "and if you did, you could not be of any use. What could have induced her to carry such a sum of money about with her?"

"She never mentioned to me she had any money."

"Where do you suppose she got it?"

"I have not an idea," answered Berna, "unless Sir Herbert"—and she flushed crimson.

"I see—I see," commented Mrs. Vince; and she thought for a moment ere adding, "I came here to-day, Berna—I may call you Berna, may I not, child?—to talk over matters and decide what had better be done. It is an utter impossibility for you and your mother to live on sixty pounds a year."

"Oh! if mamma would only let me go out as a governess or companion," gasped the girl. "Could you induce her, do you think, Mrs. Vince? You do seem so clever and strong, she might listen to you. I should scarcely care what I did—and I really have been pretty well educated. I can play and sing, and draw, and dance, and talk French; and I am able to ride and drive."

"The two latter accomplishments not of much use to a governess, I am afraid," remarked Mrs. Vince, with a smile which hid tears she would not let fill her eyes.

"They might be to a companion, though," urged Berna.

"Dear Mrs. Vince, if you only—only could induce mamma to let me try, I believe I could make money, and I should only want a little out of my salary for dress; and she might live with some of those friends she talks about. We could be together in the holidays, and I really do not think she would miss me very much."

"Why won't she let you be a governess?" asked Mrs. Vince.

"Because she is afraid it would offend my grandmother, or my great-grandmother, rather. Mamma does so keep on harping about Mrs. Boyle leaving me money; and she won't. She told me herself she had made her will, leaving everything to Sir Herbert; and quite right too," added Berna, with a quite involuntary uplifting of her head. "The money should go with the land."

Mrs. Vince laughed. "From the depths of a bitter experience," she answered, "I can assure you I do not think you will be left anything. All the land and all the money and all the power are sure to be in the hand of a single individual. And now, as I fancy I understand the position pretty clearly, I shall go. Do not let anything tempt you to go in search of your mother. She will return safe and sound. Tell her, if you please, I mean to call quite early to-morrow. Now, good-by, Berna, and"—

She clasped her arms round the girl's neck, and stood silent.

"And"—questioned Berna with dumb lips and eloquent eyes rather than with sound—

"Always remember that while I live you have a friend in Marcella Vince. Good-by now, good-by! Kiss me, dear. God bless you!" and Mrs. Vince strained Berna to her heart; and then, with veil drawn close, passed down the staircase to her carriage, the door of which an obsequious waiter stood ready to open.

#### CHAPTER VIII.

Next morning Mrs. Vince, armed with great powers, once more alighted at the door of Cunningham's Hotel.

She was received with almost royal honours. Cunningham's felt it a fine feather in its cap to see the wife of Richard Charles Vince, Esq., step across its threshold.

"Has Mrs. Boyle heard any tidings of her purse," asked the wife of this great man, as she followed the waiter, who slowly preceded her up the staircase.

"No, Mrs. Boyle has heard nothing of her purse Ma'am," answered the waiter, pausing in his ascent so as to allow time for the fashionable lady's still more leisurely pace.

"That is very sad," observed Richard Charles' wife, and though she did not feel sorry she looked grave.

"Very sad, indeed, Ma'am," replied the waiter, after the exchange of which amenities and confidences he threw the door of Mrs. Boyle's sitting-room wide.

What he said turned out to be too true; the widow had heard nothing of her money, and "what's more," she added, "the police"—which word she pronounced as if the accent were on the first syllable—"don't think I ever will. It was in Bank of Ireland notes; and they say by the time I can find out the numbers they'll be changed into gold—ay, and spent, too, maybe."

"But did you not telegraph to Dublin to stop payment?"

"And me without a farthing of money in the wide world, and 'Tilda Sheill hadn't as much as five shillings she could lend me, and you gone when I got back here, and your husband left his office for the day, and the people here saying it would be of no good telegraphing because the bank would be shut! Ah! it's easy to talk. If you'd been running round the town like me, out of your senses with trouble, you'd know better than ask such a question as that."

"Surely, however, you have done something?—written to the bank, for example."

"Berna has. I told her it was just throwing away a stamp, and we'd none to spare; but, of course, she knew best. Like yourself, she thinks she's cleverer than anybody else. You'll see, though, if any good comes of it."

"What do you intend to do now?" asked Mrs. Vince.

"Indeed, you may just do what you like with me. Take me on a car to the old poor-house and leave me there, or let me lie out on some doorstep till I'm dead with starvation and exposure. Maybe your husband would for very shame provide me a plain funeral. He surely wouldn't like it to be said his own cousin was buried as a pauper."

"Your mother takes a very gloomy view of affairs," observed Mrs. Vince, turning to Berna, whose contribution to the conversation so far had been *nil*.

"Her mother would like to be told what she has left to make her take a bright view of anything?" interrupted Mrs. Boyle; "with the money gone that was all stood between me and destitution, I think I have good cause for gloom. Me and 'Tilda Sheill had settled how we'd start a sort of boarding-house for young gentlemen. She knows lots of clerks would have been proud to come. 'Tilda's a wonderful hand at cooking—you should have tasted the apple cakes she used to make!—and she says she's as good and quick as ever she was; so she could have seen to the dinners. She has got her wits about her. She planned it all in less than ten minutes. I was to see the rooms were kept straight and do the marketing and receive visitors, and we laid it out that Berna should do most of the sewing, and play and sing and make the evenings a bit lively; and then, after a while, perhaps some of the lodgers might have taken a fancy to her. As unlikely things have come to pass. There's no accounting for the girls that take a man's eye."

Mrs. Vince darted a quick glance in the direction of the young person whose future had been sketched out thus agreeably, and beheld Berna staring, with parted lips and horror-stricken expression, at her mother—the whole pleasing programme being evidently as new to her as to the lady of Craigvallen.

"I would never have done that, mamma," she said, with a firm ring in her voice Mrs. Vince had not before noticed.

"Indeed, Miss; and what would you have done?"

"I do not know. Gone out as governess, or servant even, rather than live such a life as that amongst a number of young men."

"You're wonderfully set against young men. It is to be hoped the old ones won't be set against you."

The girl did not answer. She had uttered her protest, and now relapsed into silence, while Mrs. Boyle rambled on recounting some delightful reminiscences of various Peters and Pats and Cons, who had all, if her own account might be believed, fallen under the spell of her beauty, and "gone to the bad," or "taken to drink," or married "out of spite," or "shot themselves through the forehead," because she "wouldn't have a word to say to them."

From this ramble through the days departed she suddenly returned to the present.

"It's little I thought then," she said, "I'd ever be as I am now—left at the mercy of the world, without a creature to stand up for me, or say as much as 'Here's a pound to you, Milly.'"

"Still, you are not utterly destitute."

"I suppose you will tell me next three of us can live on sixty pounds a year! I'll go bail you pay your gardener the double of that, and find him a house, maybe, into the bargain, to say nothing of coals and potatoes. But, of course, you've a right to do what you like with your own, only let me be a warning to you. Never put it in the power of any living man to leave you penniless. If you do, grand as you are now, the day'll likely come you may want even a 'bap,' and find yourself not able to buy one."

"What a terrible picture you draw, Mrs. Boyle. You seem to have the lowest opinion of men."

"I've not been treated the way to make me have a high opinion of them. First of all, my own husband dying in debt, and not leaving a penny, so to speak, between me and destitution; and then, when in the fulness of my heart I come back, thinking to hear a kind word spoken, my father's brother's son as good as says, 'You're not fit even to sit under the dinner-table, like those Kings without thumbs mentioned in the Bible. Get off! I won't have you near me.' He might find me near him yet, when he least expects it."

"My husband is a little peculiar," deprecated Mrs. Vince.

"You needn't tell me that. I knew him before ever you did, when neither he nor his father was much to boast of—or much thought of, if you come to that."

"He is a self-made man," went on Mrs. Vince, without showing even a trace of white feather, "and as such, perhaps, attaches somewhat undue value to the possession of wealth and the externals of rank. But his heart is sound, Mrs. Boyle; and I am sure, if you would only take him the right way, he could be induced in this extremity to help you."

"The right way! Why, I took him fifty—ay, a hundred—ways; and I might just as well have been talking to Macarthy's Fort. Ah! if ever a man was hardened by the things of this world, that man's name is Richard Charles Vince. And what will they do for him in the long run? that is all I'd like to know. You may put silver and gold on his coffin, but he can't carry silver and gold with him into the next world, no matter what part of it he's bound for."

"That's very true, indeed," said the better half of Richard Charles Vince; "but whilst my husband is here, and in the command of money, do you not think it would be politic on your part to conform a little to his wishes. I see no reason to doubt but that he might be induced to add to your income if you would only concede something to his prejudices."

"Concede! Why, there never was so soft and yielding a creature as myself. As my poor father used to say, 'You're for all the world like hot butter, Milly; there's no knowing where to take hold of you.' Oh! he was the funny man! I think I can see him sitting by the fire telling some of his stories now."

With exemplary patience Mrs. Vince, while declining to be



drawn into any argument concerning the wit and wisdom of Vince Senior, so happily deceased, led the widow on and on, till at length she contrived to get that lady into a corner, when she was forced to make full confession on the subject of ways and means. To extract anything from Mrs. Boyle she did not wish to tell was a proceeding fraught not merely with difficulty but danger—difficulty, because she could scarcely be pinned to any point; danger, for the reason that her reprisals were of the most hasty and unexpected nature. But Mrs. Vince had not steered her course amongst this world's sunken rocks and perilous shoals for nothing.

If the widow's retorts sometimes were hard to bear, her opponent smiled even while wincing. Mrs. Boyle could not taunt, or daunt, or cow her into retreat. Always the same calm and unbroken hollow square, always a bristling bayonet ready for use at a moment's notice, always a cool, unmoved front. Mrs. Boyle, at length, was well-nigh crying with vexation; while Berna, though torn with shame and grief, could not but admire the consummate address with which Mrs. Vince surely, if slowly, advanced upon the widow's outposts, and captured them one by one, putting each intrenchment behind her as she marched triumphantly on, just as a good chessplayer lays aside his captured pieces.

At the last, Mrs. Vince said, in her suavest accent, "You really do seem in a position of considerable difficulty, my dear Mrs. Boyle—let me see if I quite understand—correct me, please, if I am wrong. There is your annuity, the first payment of which will not be due until November. Beyond that you have nothing—no money, no furniture, very little jewellery, no friend except my husband, likely to prove of use at such a juncture. You see it is best to look matters straight in the face. Immediately after your husband's death you wrote to the Dowager, as you call her, explaining the position fully, and requesting help. For answer, she sent the family solicitor to represent her at the funeral, and authorised him to give you fifty pounds—it was fifty, I think—and an intimation she would do no more for you."

"Not if I went down on my bended knees," added Mrs. Boyle.

"Something to that effect, if not conveyed in exactly such terse language," said Mrs. Vince.

"Then Sir Herbert Boyle, after stating he was not bound to give you sixpence, handed you two hundred and fifty pounds to—I forget the exact consideration."

"Be shut of me," explained Mrs. Boyle, with an awful candour.

"And he further agreed to pay such household bills as might be outstanding and the cost of your and Berna's mourning—don't cover your face, child, old women like your mother and myself must be practical, you know."

"Old women!" cried Mrs. Boyle. "If you choose to talk of yourself as old, I'm sure I've no objection, but do not put me in the same boiling, if you please."

"Very sincerely I beg your pardon, and will amend my phrase. Young women, then, like you and myself, ought to have sense enough to look circumstances in the face. To sum up, you have lost all the money sent you by Mrs. and Sir Herbert Boyle, less your travelling and hotel expenses, and there is no source from which you can reasonably expect fresh supplies till November, which supplies will then be of the most meagre description."

"While you are rolling in riches," said Mrs. Boyle.

"Which we have certainly not taken from you," retorted Mrs. Vince, equal to that or any other occasion. "And now, on certain recognised lines, I may tell you that both my husband and myself desire to make your lot a little pleasanter. We will talk the situation over, and consider what we can do. Meantime, as you must be short of money, do not be vexed with me for leaving five pounds; and while you stop here, have everything (in moderation) you may require. I feel quite sure Mr. Vince will pay your bill." And so, in fact, to cut a very long conversation short, Mrs. Vince departed empowered to execute terms of almost unqualified submission on the part of that too fascinating person, Mrs. Boyle, if only Richard Charles would agree to make things a "bit better for her."

Mrs. Vince did not again delight Cunningham's with her presence; instead, she wrote a letter to Mrs. Boyle, which that lady characterised as her "death warrant." On certain conditions, Mr. Vince professed himself willing to pay his cousin's rent, and, in addition, allow her forty pounds a year. Further, Theoph Carpenter's daughter thought enough furniture could be spared from Craigvallen to render the cottage her husband had in view habitable.

"And that's all," commented Mrs. Boyle, "a man just wallowing in money can do for his own flesh and blood. Well, some day it'll maybe come home to him, and then he'll think of the way he treated me. Now, just take a pen in your hand, Berna, and write to the man, I'm that poor and miserable, I must accept whatever terms are offered me. Lord only knows where this place is they mean to put us; and I'm very sure Richard Vince doesn't care what it's like. And you saw, Berna, what she says—that if I agree to Mr. Vince's terms—Mister, indeed!—we're to move without delay. That's to save the hotel bill. If I'd money enough I'd just order my winding-sheet at once, and have done with everything."

It was in this pleasant frame of mind that Mrs. Boyle entered upon the occupancy of Clear Stream Cottage. Mr. Vince knew the place well. He had been acquainted with that previous tenant, esteemed by Mr. Orr, who converted a howling wilderness of neglected kitchen-garden, full of cabbage-stumps, weeds, stones, and old shoes, kettles, broken delft, and refuse of all sorts into a smiling Paradise, and considered it a suitable residence for the impoverished Mrs. Boyle.

"You will be near your friends the Pims," suggested Mrs. Vince, pleasantly, as she sat *tête-à-tête* with the widow. "Hollywood is within a walk from here."

Mrs. Boyle shook her head. "It's little walking I'll do," she said. "The best thing for me would be to gather a pile of sticks and set alight to myself, as the widows do out in India."

Not even the most genial of women could long have supported conversation conducted on such lines; and after she had for the fourth time inquired whether there were any other little thing which could be sent from Craigvallen likely to render the house more comfortable, and on each occasion been compelled to listen to a long tirade concerning the shortcomings of Ulick Boyle, the perfections of Millicent, relict of that unfeeling personage, and the tendency of most people, when they "get up a bit in the world," to "forget themselves," Marcella, daughter of Theophilus Carpenter, deceased, remarked she had no idea it was so late, and rose to go.

In the tiny hall she met Berna.

"I was gathering some flowers for you," said the girl. "Are they not sweet?" and she gave Mrs. Vince a bouquet, which that lady accepted with a smile.

"What's the use of sending such simple things to Craigvallen, Berna?" asked her mother; "they'll be reckoned nothing better than common weeds in that grand place. Just throw them on the road, Mrs. Vince, when you get outside; it'll save you the trouble of bidding your servants put them to the back of the kitchen fire."

"They shall certainly not go there," said the lady thus

advised. "I mean to take them with me to a dinner party this evening—and think of the giver often," she added in a lower tone to Berna.

Happily for all concerned, Mrs. Boyle declined to accompany her guest to the garden-gate.

"The sun would be sure to 'peel' my face," she was good enough to explain. "I don't know how you can go driving about, Mrs. Vince, without a bit of veil, or even a parasol; but to be sure that's one advantage you swarthy people have over us fair—you don't tan."

"No," answered the wife of Charles Edward, with unruffled good humour. "I don't tan. Do you?" she added, turning to Berna. "No; then walk with me to the phaeton."

They walked together along the path leading to the narrow bridge, beneath which the stream rippled joyously on its way, and then through a mimic plantation of broom, syringa, gum-cistus, sumach, and roses.

In the lane, close by the rustic gate, stood a groom, in front of as pretty a pair of cream-coloured cobs as the heart of woman need have desired to possess.

"What beauties!" exclaimed Berna, passing her hand caressingly over the hog's mane of the creature nearest to her.

"What a pity," thought Mrs. Vince, as she looked at the slight girlish figure, at the well-poised head with its wealth of glossy hair, the pure fair face, and the eyes divinely, deeply, darkly blue—and considered the mother to whom Berna was tied till death parted them.

At that moment a man, mounted on a stout roan horse—which he managed with much more ease than anyone might have expected, from his loose build, long limbs, and generally awkward appearance—passed by, and bestowed a thoroughly critical and appreciative glance upon the Craigvallen turn-out.

Holding his reins and a heavy cutting whip in one hand, he touched his hat with the other—not from deference to the two ladies, but respect to Mr. Vince's money.

"What an extraordinary-looking person," said Mrs. Vince, turning a backward glance after him. "Who is he?"

"That is Mr. Muir," answered Berna, "the landlord of Clear Stream Cottage—a dreadful person."

(To be continued.)

## A CENTURY OF BALLOONING.

A hundred years have passed since the modern art of aerial navigation, by the aid of a supporting buoyant globe filled with heated air or some gas lighter than the atmosphere, began to be practised. In 1783, the brothers Stephen and Joseph Montgolfier, sons of a paper maker of Annonay, near Lyons, found, during a course of experiments they had been conducting, that air heated to a temperature of 180 deg. loses half its weight, or in other words becomes half as light again as the ordinary atmosphere. From this discovery rose the balloon, the Montgolfier fire-balloon as it has ever since been called, in distinction to the Charlière or inflammable gas (hydrogen) balloon invented in the same year by M. Charles. To this latter gentleman is due the employment of the gas balloon as we now have it, for though Mr. Green was the first aeronaut to substitute carburetted hydrogen, or the ordinary coal gas, for the more expensive, though lighter, hydrogen employed by M. Charles; still, as Mr. Hutton-Turnor points out in his admirably compiled "Astra Castra," to the French scientist is due the complete creation of the "appareil" of aerostation, the valve, car, and its supporting ropes, the ballast to regulate, and the barometer to measure ascent and descent, and the varnish that renders the silk impermeable. All these ingenious contrivances were used by M. Charles on his first ascent. "Since then," says Mr. Turnor, "nothing has been changed, little has been added," which may be taken as an epitome of the progress of balloon building and fitting during the past century.

The first Montgolfiers, made of paper or fine linen, and elaborately decorated, were inflated over a fire fed with bundles of chopped straw. When released they would occasionally rise to 6000 feet, but in ten minutes the heated air within them became reduced to the outer temperature, and they generally fell within a mile or two of the place from which they had ascended. The fate of M. Charles's pioneer silk balloon, inflated with hydrogen, is curious, as foreshadowing that disaster which from then till now has been more or less attendant upon ballooning enterprise. At the signal from a gun the Charlière, 13 feet in diameter, which had taken days to inflate, and had been carried to the Champ de Mars, ascended in the presence of a vast concourse of people. Despite the heavy rain, it rose to over 3000 feet, and, having remained in the sky some three quarters of an hour, fell in a field near the village of Gonesse. The alarm of the inhabitants is thus described. "On first sight, it was supposed by many to have come from another world. Many fly; others, more sensible, think it a monstrous bird. After it has alighted, there is yet motion in it from the gas it contains. A small crowd gains courage from numbers, and for an hour approaches by gradual steps, hoping, meanwhile, the monster will take flight. At length one bolder than the rest takes his gun, stalks carefully to within shot, fires, witnesses the monster shrink, gives a shout, and the crowd rushes in with flails and pitchforks. One tears what he thinks to be the skin, and causes a poisonous stench; again all retire. Shame, no doubt, now urges them on, and they tie the cause of alarm to a horse's tail, who gallops across the country tearing it to shreds." In the large towns of France, however, and particularly in Paris and Lyons, the new invention was regarded with high favour by both the nobility and people. Already the advertisement of a Montgolfier or Charlière balloon ascent, though nothing more interesting was carried to the skies than some pigeons or a sheep, would draw together a vast concourse of people. But when, in January, 1784, it became known that the largest aerostat hitherto launched was being put together in the suburbs of Les Brotteaux at Lyons, and that it was the intention of seven gentlemen to ascend in it, the multitude that flocked to the banks of the Rhône is described as having been prodigious. The Montgolfier, which was inflated from a straw fire in seventeen minutes, had a cubic capacity of over 500,000 cubic feet, was 100 feet in diameter, and about 130 feet in height. On Jan. 19 the ascent of this balloon was successfully accomplished by M. Pilâtre de Rozier, the first aeronaut and the first aerial voyager to meet his death, and accompanying him were Joseph Montgolfier, Count de Laurencin, Count de Dampierre, Prince Charles de Ligne, Count de Laport d'Angiefort, and M. Fontaine. Aerial navigation was deemed an accomplished fact, and the rapid abolition of ships and stages was already confidently predicted. In that year, 1784, as many as fifty-two ascents were made. The science of aerostation spread from France to Italy and England. On May 2 ladies were carried into the air for the first time at Paris, and June 4 witnessed Madame Thiblé's aerial voyage. Sept. 15 inaugurated ballooning in England, when Vincent Lunardi ascended successfully from the Royal Artillery Ground at Finsbury; and two months later Mr. Sadler, the first English aeronaut, was equally fortunate in his attempt made from Oxford.

The year 1785 is memorable in the history of ballooning by reason of two events. On January the first occurred, when the Channel was safely crossed for the first time, from Dover to

Calais, by the celebrated French aeronaut, M. Blanchard, accompanied by Dr. Jeffries. It was a hazardous enterprise, rendered doubly so by the smallness of the balloon employed, which was so deficient in buoyancy, that it was with the greatest difficulty the car could be kept above the level of the sea, so that to prevent dropping into the waves the balloon had to be lightened of every superfluous pound, even to the aeronauts' clothes, which were hastily stripped, and thrown overboard. Luckily, as they neared the French coast, the balloon rose, and, describing a magnificent arc, carried them over the high ground surrounding Calais, and finally landed them in the forest of Guines. The triumph of M. Blanchard led five months later to the first fatalities in connection with aerostation: On June 15, M. Pilâtre de Rozier and M. Romain left the ground at Boulogne with the determination of reversing the achievement of January. The machine employed was a novel one, composed of a Montgolfier, having a small Charlière overhead. Thirty minutes elapsed since they had left the earth, when the S.E. current that carried them out to sea had changed to S.W., and brought them back inland. Suddenly a cry arose from thousands of spectators more sudden than any that which ever emanated from so large a multitude, for at the same instant all beheld the machine in flames, and after many swift wave-like motions it fell a shapeless mass upon the ground, on reaching which the unfortunate aeronauts were found to be dead." Since the days of the Rozier disaster many successful and unsuccessful attempts have been made to fly the Channel; the more fortunate being those of Green, Coxwell, Colonel Barnaby, and Mr. Simmons, whilst among the conspicuous failures may be mentioned the recent efforts of De Fonvielle. In an endeavour to cross the Irish Channel in October, 1811, Mr. Sadler had a narrow escape from drowning, and was only rescued from the waves in the last stage of exhaustion, yet still clinging to the netting of his wrecked balloon from which he received support, by the time aid of the Douglas herring-fisher "Victory." Again, as far back as July, 1785, Major Money, one of the earliest and most enthusiastic advocates for the employment of balloons in warfare, was blown out to sea from Norwich, and fell into the water twenty miles from Lowestoft. His perilous position was made the subject of a picture by Reinagle, R.A., a reproduction of which appears in the centre of our illustrations.

But to return to the progress of ballooning. The commencement of the present century is closely associated with the name of M. Garnerin, the inventor of the parachute, and replaces that of M. Blanchard. In June, 1802, Garnerin and Captain Snowden performed the journey from London to Colchester (sixty miles) in forty-five minutes. In July the intrepid Frenchman ascended from Marylebone to the then unheard-of height of 7800 feet, an achievement which he subsequently capped by attaining, on Sept. 21, an altitude of 10,000 feet and descending in a parachute. The parachute, or machines like umbrellas used to break a fall from high places, are said to have been used in Siam full two centuries since. But in Europe the first experiment with such a contrivance was made in Paris in 1783, when a certain M. le Normand had the hardihood to leap from the window of a house holding a wide-spreading "gingham" of some thirty inches in diameter in his hand. Contrary to one's expectation, there was no accident attendant on this singular exhibition. Fifty-four years later, Cocking sacrificed his life through what he could not be dissuaded from considering was an improvement on the accepted parachute principle. His invention was in the shape of an umbrella reversed, 34 ft. in diameter, and kept open by a hoop of hollow tin. The machine was taken up suspended from Mr. Green's Nassau balloon, and was liberated by Cocking (Mr. Green obstinately refused to cut him away, having all along doubted the stability of the metal hoop to stand the pressure of the air), when over Greenwich, at a height of 5000 feet. The parachute for a few seconds descended very rapidly, when, the rim giving way, as Mr. Green had foreseen, the apparatus collapsed, and Mr. Cocking fell into a field at Lee and was dashed to pieces.

In 1803 Count Zambecari (subsequently killed through leaping from a burning Montgolfier in 1812), Dr. Grassati, of Rome, and M. Pascal Andreoli, of Ancona, inaugurated the first of those remarkable scientific ascents which have been so courageously continued down to our own time by Biot, Gay-Lussac, Wise, and Glaisher. In 1817 Mr. Windham Sadler, son of the first English aeronaut, succeeded in accomplishing that in which his father had failed, and successfully crossed the Irish Channel. Later, in 1821, in an ascent from Blackburn, the balloon struck against a chimney, and Mr. Sadler fell over the side of the car and was killed. In 1819 Madame Blanchard came to a tragical end, when her balloon took fire, and she fell enveloped in a sheet of flame. Mr. Green and Mr. Wise, the American, were just then bent upon testing the capabilities of balloons for long voyages. Count Lennox, Mr. Holland, M.P., and Mr. Mark Mason were at this period the leading patrons of aeronauts, the latter especially being an earnest inquirer into the possibilities of directing a balloon. To the enterprise of Mr. Holland was due the most remarkable ascent of the century. Mr. Green was, as everyone knows, the professional aeronaut employed for the historic voyage from London to Weilburg, in Nassau. His balloon, after this unparalleled achievement, was christened after the German Duchy in which it safely descended; and to this day is as famous as when, after a journey of eighteen hours, during which 500 miles were traversed, Messrs. Holland, Mason, and Green set foot on German soil, having ascended from Vauxhall Gardens the previous afternoon, Nov. 7, 1836. The career of Green began in 1821, at the coronation of George IV.; it continued for thirty-six years, during which he made no less than 1400 ascents. He died in 1870, in his eighty-sixth year. To him are due, besides the introduction of coal-gas for inflating, many improvements in the general management of balloons. His guide-rope has been found particularly useful in crossing the seas. Mr. Coxwell, on whom the mantle of Mr. Green has apparently descended, entered on the hazardous career of an aeronaut as an amateur about 1841. It was not until 1848 that he commenced professionally as the successor to Mr. Green. His name will always remain associated with that of Mr. Glaisher on account of the series of scientific ascents made by them during the years 1862-3. M. Nadar, the constructor of the largest gas balloon ever made, and an enthusiastic student of the science of aerostation, must not be omitted from this article. In 1863, the building of Le Géant, capable of containing 200,000 cubic feet of gas, was a new departure in construction, particularly as regards the car, which was shaped after a cottage, 8 ft. high, 13 ft. long, and containing two storeys, divided into printing-office, photographic department, lavatory, &c. On its first ascent Le Géant took up thirteen persons, but beyond accomplishing a journey of 400 miles to Nienburg, in Hanover, no special results were gained.

That the balloon has been of some advantage to science is certain, but that it has answered its earliest expectations, and given us a means by which controllable aerial transit could be effected, cannot be claimed for it. Among our illustrations are those of a variety of different contrivances for guiding or propelling a balloon in a desired direction, which have all proved unsuccessful.





1. Montgolfier fire-balloon. 2. Mrs. Sage, first English lady ascendant. 3. Vincent Lunardi, first aerial traveller in England. 4. M. Charles, inventor of the gas balloon. 5. J. P. Blanchard, first crossed the Channel in a balloon, Jan. 7, 1785. 6. Mr. Sadler, first English ascendant. 7. First ascent from Lyons, Jan. 15, 1784. 8. Mr. Henry Coxwell. 9. Perilous situation of Major Moore, July 15, 1785. 10. Balloon mistaken for a monstrous animal by the villagers of Gonesse, near Paris. 11. Mr. Charles Green. 12. Green's night voyage to Nassau. 13. Car of Nada's balloon, "Le Grand." 14. Mr. Cocking's parachute. 15. The two Montgolfiers. 16. Mr. James Gassiot, F.R.S. 17. General's Aérostat, furnished with line made of feathers; like Julien's, a motive power is required. 18. November, 1811, Aerial scheme of Mr. Halle not yet tried; consisting of a combination of sails and screws, which were to have been moved by the strength of two men. 19. The Aerial ship l'Aigle, of Mr. Levaux. It proved a failure in the Champs de Mars, August, 1794. 20. Flying Balloon made by an engineer named Blainville. 21. The Aerial ship l'Aigle, of Mr. Levaux. It proved a failure in the Champs de Mars, August, 1794. 22. An aerostatic idea. 23. A balloon with a reversed parachute by M. Hish. 24. Sir George Cayley's Navigable Balloon, 1854. 25. General's Aérostat, furnished with line made of feathers; like Julien's, a motive power is required. 26. Julien's Aérostat. This machine, made in a model, 25 feet in length, moved by clockwork, succeeded in the experiment made at the Hippodrome at Paris.

#### (18.) EXPERIMENTAL FLYING MACHINES.

It is not explained how these wings were to be used; but it gives the idea of weighting and lightening a balloon with air by means of a pump.

This parachute was to slacken the ascent of the balloon, and allow the action of the wind on the sails, thereby guiding it at pleasure.



## WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will of the late Mr. Thomas Holloway, of Tittenhurst, Sunninghill, Berks, and of No. 78, New Oxford-street, has now been proved by Mr. George Martin and Mr. Henry Driver, the executors, and we are enabled to give correct particulars, the statements or rumours which have already appeared in other papers being in the main erroneous. The exact value of the personal property as sworn to by the executors is £550,061 8s. 2d., besides the freehold property, which is considerable. The testator gives all his real and personal property, and he particularly includes therein, among other things, the lease of his premises, No. 78, New Oxford-street, the goodwill and connection of his business, and his recipes and prescriptions, to Miss Mary Ann Driver, the sister of the late Mrs. Holloway. Except, therefore, where any charitable endowments have been set apart under deeds, any further charitable disbursements or other gifts out of his estate will be entirely as Miss Driver pleases. The Government will receive on the above-mentioned sum, after deducting therefrom the funeral and other expenses and any debts of the deceased, 13 per cent duty—viz., 3 per cent for probate duty and 10 per cent for legacy duty; and will also receive 10 per cent succession duty on the freehold property. The will was executed on Oct. 11 last, the testator died on the 26th ult., and the probate is dated the 16th inst.

The will (dated Aug. 24, 1882), with a codicil (dated July 9, 1883), of the Rev. John Daubuz, late of Killow, Cornwall, who died on Sept. 24 last, was proved on the 22nd ult. by Mrs. Mary Uzella Daubuz, the widow, and John Claude Daubuz, the son, the executors, the value of the personal estate amounting to upwards of £107,000. The testator leaves to his wife pecuniary legacies amounting to £3000, and an annuity of £2500 for life; he also leaves the Killow property to her for life, and then to his son, John Claude; to the trustees of the marriage settlement of his daughter Mrs. Mary Willmot Arundel Coode, in addition to the amount settled on her at her marriage, £15,000, to be paid over on the death of his wife; to his daughter Elizabeth Frances Ann Daubuz £20,000, but the payment of £17,000 is to be deferred until the death of his wife; to the Royal Cornwall Infirmary, Truro, £100, free of duty; and legacies to a nephew, nieces, servants, and others. The residue of his real and personal estate he gives to his said son.

The will (dated May 19, 1882), with a codicil (dated Oct. 2 following), of Mr. Stephen Gaselee, Serjeant-at-Law, formerly M.P. for Portsmouth, late of No. 2, Cambridge-square, who died on Oct. 20 last, was proved on the 14th ult. by Mrs. Alicia Mary Gaselee, the widow, Henry Gaselee, the nephew,

and Admiral John Rashleigh Rodd, the executors, the value of the personal estate amounting to over £46,000. The testator bequeaths £3000, the cash in his house and at his banker's to the extent of £500, and his household furniture and effects, to his wife; he also leaves his plate, plated articles, pictures, and the Portsmouth testimonial to her for life, and then to his said nephew; and legacies to his own and to his wife's relatives, and others. The residue of the personality is to be held, upon trust, for his wife for life; at her death he leaves £10,000, upon trust, for his sister, Mrs. Hall, further legacies to other relatives, and the ultimate residue to his said nephew. All his real estate is devised to the use of his wife, for life, with remainder to his said nephew for life, with remainder to his first and other sons successively, according to seniority, in tail male.

The will (dated June 14, 1881) of Mrs. Eliza Berners, late of No. 7, Onslow-square, South Kensington, who died on Nov. 3 last, was proved on the 12th ult. by the Rev. Hugh Augustus Berners and Captain Henry Ralph Berners, R.N., the sons, Percy Graham Buchanan Westmacott, and Leonard Rowe Valpy, the executors, the value of the personal estate amounting to over £34,000. The testatrix bequeaths legacies, both pecuniary and specific, to children and a complimentary legacy to her executor Mr. Valpy. The residue of her property, including the property over which she has a power of appointment, she leaves in equal shares to her children.

The will (dated Aug. 20, 1883) of the Rev. Joseph Frederic Wickenden, Prebendary of Norton Episcopi, in the Cathedral Church of St. Mary of Lincoln, late of Stoke-green, Stoke Bishop, Gloucestershire, who died on Oct. 26 last, was proved at the Bristol district registry on the 3rd ult. by Constantine Richard Moorsom and William Frederick Moorsom, the executors, the value of the personal estate being under £22,900. The testator bequeaths £2000 each to his cousin, Eleanor Grace Wickenden, the Archbishop of Canterbury, and to Miss Eleanor Mary Benson, the Archbishop's daughter; £2000, upon trust, for his cousin, Jane Burt Pratt, for life, and then for her children; nineteen guineas to the Society established at Birmingham for providing nurses for poor married lying-in women; and other legacies. The residue of his personal property, including the property he has power to appoint under the will of his late sister, he leaves in equal shares to his seven godchildren, Catherine Westcott, Augustus Henry D'Olier Purcell, Philip Herbert Lee Evans, Edward Frederic Benson (son of the Archbishop of Canterbury), Henry St. Austin Alder, Arthur Roderick Macdougall, and Lucy Kathleen Walters. All his real estate he gives to George Alfred Robinson.

The will (dated Oct. 25, 1879) of Mr. Joseph Johnson Leeman, D.L., M.P. for the city of York, late of York and of The Priory, Acomb, Yorkshire, who died on Nov. 2 last, was proved on the 19th ult. by Mrs. Emily Maud Mary Leeman, the widow and sole executrix, to whom he gives, devises, and bequeaths everything he possesses. The value of the personal estate exceeds £5000.

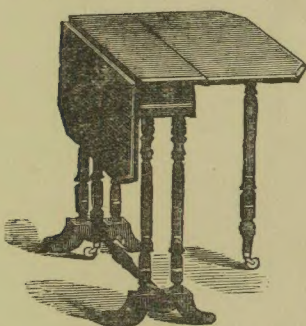
## THE PRINCE'S THEATRE.

This new theatre, at the corner of Coventry-street and Oxendon-street, was opened on Friday week by Mr. Edgar Bruce, for whom it has been built by Messrs. W. and D. M'Gregor, the architect being Mr. C. J. Phipps. The grand entrance is through three large doorways into a circular vestibule, divided into eight bays by pilasters, with a vaulted ceiling. Two doorways lead respectively to the grand staircase, up to the balcony, and down to the stalls. The steps and the floor are of marble. The balcony *foyer* is 18 ft. wide by 25 ft. long, having an elaborate ceiling and marble floor, the walls divided by double pilasters and arches. The decoration is light, the dado is red, and the upper part ivory white and gold. This *foyer* forms the communication between the grand staircase and the corridor at the back of the balcony. The scheme of the theatre includes stalls and pit on the street level, balcony of six rows on the first floor, first circle of six rows on the second floor, and gallery on the third floor, with eight private boxes on each side. The auditorium is about the size of that of the Savoy Theatre, built also by Mr. Phipps, the arrangement of the ceiling being totally different and novel. The proscenium is square at the top, and over the stage opening, 20 ft. wide by 29 ft. high, is a cornice. A picture painted by Mr. Padgett forms the central feature in the pediment. From this the ceiling slopes up to the back of the gallery. The general tone of the decoration is ivory white, cream colour, and gold, the gilding in large masses. The hangings are of red orange plush; red terra-cotta is used for the background on the walls. The opening of the proscenium is closed by an iron hydraulic curtain, formed of two screens of iron plate riveted together, with an air-space of six inches between. It is raised bodily by hydraulic rams. The theatre is lighted by the Swan incandescent light.

In the case of the alleged plot against the German Embassy, which took up the whole of last week at the Central Criminal Court, the jury disagreed as to their verdict. The trial will therefore commence afresh next session.

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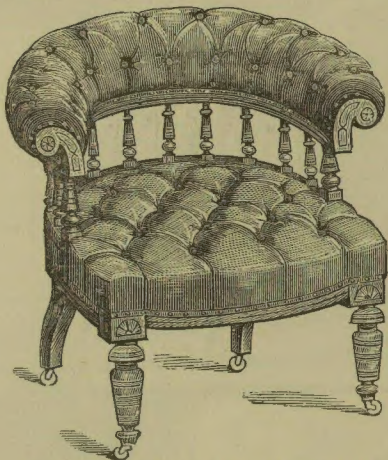
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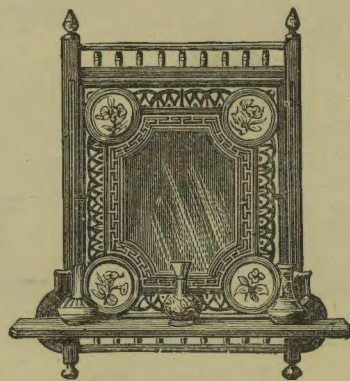
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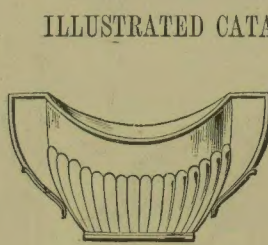
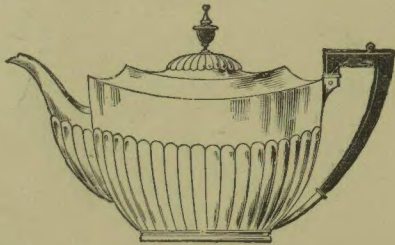
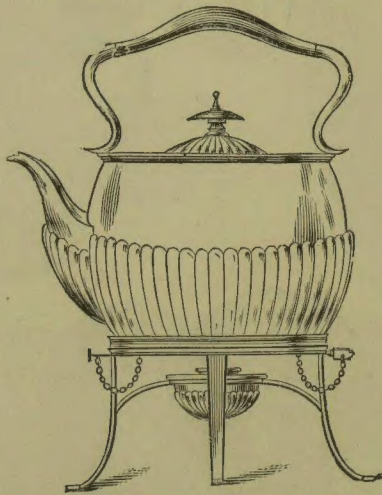
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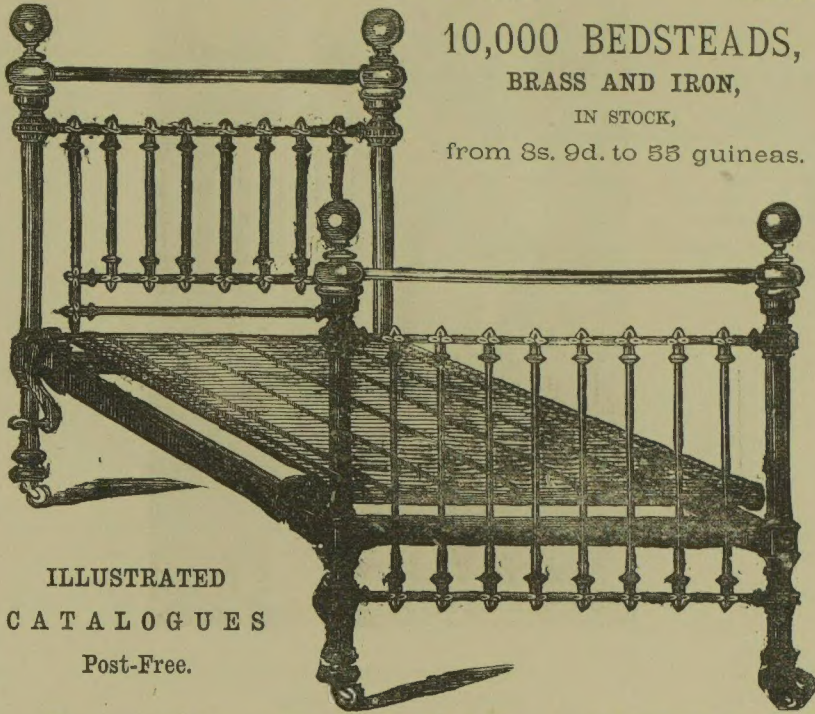
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**JOHN BRINSMEAD and SONS' PATENT CONSOLIDATED METAL FRAMED.**

**JOHN BRINSMEAD and SONS' PATENT TONE COMPENSATOR.**

**JOHN BRINSMEAD and SONS' PATENT TONE RENOVATOR.**

**JOHN BRINSMEAD and SONS' RECENTLY PATENTED SOSTENENTE PIANOS.**

"I have attentively examined the beautiful pianos of Messrs. John Brinsmead and Sons that are exhibited at the International Exhibition of 1878. I consider them to be exceptional in the case with which gradations of sound can be produced, from the softest to the most powerful tones. These excellent pianos merit the approbation of all artists, as the tone is full as well as sustained, and the touch is of perfect evenness throughout its entire range, answering to every requirement of the pianist."

"In every way highly satisfactory. Quality of tone, a sensitive and obedient touch, in fact, everything that could be desired."

"We, the undersigned, after having seen and most conscientiously examined the English pianos at the Universal Exhibition of 1878, certify that the palm belongs to the Grand Pianos of the house of Brinsmead."

"NICHOLAS RUBINSTEIN,  
 "D. MAGNUS,  
 "ANTOINETTE DE KONTERI  
 "(Court Pianist to the Emperor of Germany, and Chevalier of several Orders)."

**JOHN BRINSMEAD & SONS,** 18, 20, and 22, Wigmore-st., and the Brinsmead Pianoforte Works, Grafton-rd., Kentish Town, N.W. ILLUSTRATED LISTS FREE.





THE FRENCH IN TONQUIN: AN ARAB SOLDIER  
ON THE MARCH: SINGING AND HAND-CLAPPING.



MARBLE STATUE OF WILLIAM WILBERFORCE,  
AT THE TOWNHALL, HULL.



THE FRENCH IN TONQUIN: AN ARAB SOLDIER  
ON THE MARCH: THE FIFER.

#### STATUE OF WILBERFORCE AT HULL.

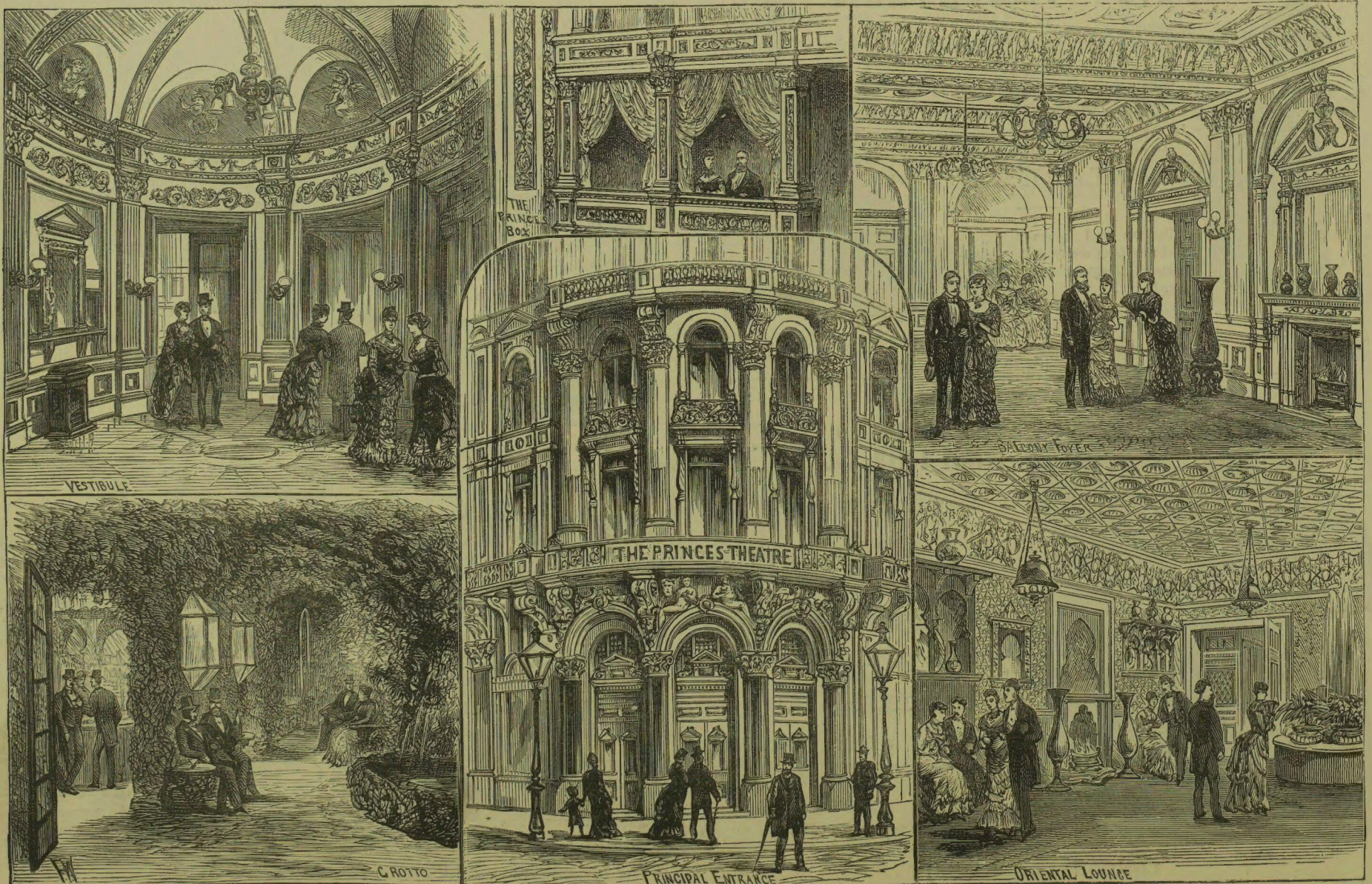
A marble statue of the illustrious Parliamentary advocate of the abolition of the slave trade, William Wilberforce, who was born at Hull in 1759, and represented that borough from 1780 to 1784, has been presented to the Hull Townhall by Mr. H. Briggs, formerly Sheriff of Hull. It was uncovered, on Tuesday week, by the Bishop of Newcastle, grandson of William Wilberforce, and was accepted by the Mayor, Dr. Rollit, with the other members of the Corporation. It is the work of Mr. W. D. Keyworth, the sculptor of the statues of Andrew Marvell, William and Michael De la Pole, and other local worthies, already placed in the Townhall. William Wilberforce is represented standing in a speaking attitude, leaning slightly forward, resting the left elbow upon a high pedestal, from which is hanging the petition for the abolition of slavery;

and the right hand holds a book. The costume is admirably adapted for sculpture, as the true outline of the figure is shown in the knee-breeches, silk stockings, buckled shoes, and loosely-buttoned high-collared tail coat of the period in which he lived. All the details, even to the watch-ribbon and old-fashioned seal, are exquisitely finished. Mr. Keyworth has treated his subject in a masterly manner, and, without exaggeration of any particular feature, has given a realistic portrait of this remarkable man. The whole figure is characteristic and full of life, yet just suggests his puny weaknesses of body. After the unveiling of the statue, an interesting collection of autographs, books, portraits, engravings, and furniture belonging to Wilberforce, was inspected by the company; and they were entertained by Mr. Briggs at a luncheon in the Townhall.

A pension of £30 a year during their joint lives has been conferred by her Majesty's Government on the father and sister of Mr. Pileworth, the engineer of the Superb, who was one of the victims of the massacre at Alexandria previous to the bombardment of that port.

#### THE FRENCH IN TONQUIN.

The Arab or native Algerian soldiers belonging to the French army form part of the military forces now serving in the Tonquin expedition. Our Sketches represent the appearance of these African soldiers on the march, and their singular fashion of keeping time with the martial music of drum and fife by clapping their hands. Additional troops, ammunition, and stores have this week been sent out from Toulon, and several gun-boats adapted to river navigation are being fitted out in the naval dockyards. The next event of critical importance will probably be the capture of Bac-Ninh, which has a Chinese garrison. The Chinese Government authorities at Canton have made preparations for the defence of that city by stopping up the passage of the river on the north side, leaving open a narrow channel for the trade of the port.



THE PRINCE'S THEATRE, COVENTRY-STREET.